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ANTI-BOREDOM DEVICE

If the evening is boring, the train ride is long, or there's a special programme to be heard, just switch on this intimately personal pocket radio demonstrated here by Miss Margaret House. The four-valve radio in white plastic case weighs only eight ounces and is constructed on deaf aid principles. The receiver fits to the ear. The set costs ten guineas, was shown at Murray House, Westminster, London, in the Exhibition of British goods to be seen at the 1951 Festival.

BERTRAND RUSSEL ON INDIA'S PROBLEMS

SEE PAGE—6

Photographing Vibrations

★

By Leonard G. Rule

TROOPS on the march always "break step" when crossing a small bridge. The reason for this is that rhythmic pounding sets up vibrations which increased with every step and well, if unchecked, shake the bridge so violently that it may even fall down. Bridges move with every load that passes over them: they sway with the wind, they shift with the water running beneath.

These movements can be "watched" by oscillographs and oscilloscope. An "Oscillograph" is a machine which records oscillations or movements on a chart: an "Oscilloscope" shows these movements on a screen. The latest British developments of these machines are extremely useful because they enable stresses and strains to be watched in six places at the same time. This means that six spans of a bridge can be "watched" while a load is actually passing over them.

It is not only bridges that can be examined in this way. The apparatus was actually developed to help study the behaviour of model aircraft in wind tunnels during the war. Invaluable information was obtained in this way even before prototype aircrafts were built. It saved time, money and materials, and also reduced the risks for test pilots. Observations were also made on aircraft in flight. The stresses and strains caused by vibration in wings, tail members and fuselage were signalled by radio to a ground receiving station connected to an oscillograph. The observations of test pilots can be cross-checked with the chart produced by the oscillograph.

●

Technicians say that the reproduction of sound in cinema theatres has been improved and will be further improved by the application of these machines to the sound tracks of film. It may happen by accident that the sound track of the film moves either too fast or too slow while recording is in progress. If it does either, your favourite soprano may be made to scream or to howl while she is holding her best and highest note. To make sure that the recording apparatus is working properly the oscillograph can be used to check on the machine so that whatever the singer does will be recorded accurately on the sound film.

The oscillograph responds immediately to any irregularity of movement in the apparatus to which it is connected. It helps the engineer to put his finger on the cause of the irregularity and so to put it right. Because it can keep check on six diferrent things at once it can also record the interactions between the six different points. It can work at speeds of up to one—two hundred and fifty thousandth of a second. The chart it makes is printed on photographic paper which can be up to one hundred feet long. Thus it will work continuously for a considerable period of time.

Still more ingenious is the cathode ray oscilloscope. It is a similar machine to the oscillograph except that it includes a cathode ray tube (the sort of tube used for television screens). It has this difference: it can only show what is happening in "continous phenomena" while the phenomena are in progress. This idea, too, is not new, but here again improvements in the British machine now make it possible to watch five different stresses or strains at the same time on the same screen.

●

Chief users of oscilloscopes at present are scientists in laboratories. With its aid they can observe motor car engines on test, wheels in motion, the passage of electricity through a wire, the growth of a plant, and even the circulation of blood. One of its more striking applications is to

(Continued on Page 31)

ODDITIES OF NATURE · BY CHUCK THORNDIKE,

IS IT A BIRD, A REPTILE OR A MAMMAL?
IT IS NEITHER, BUT THIS
DUCK-BILLED PLATYPUS
HAS BEEN CLASSIFIED BY ONE NATURALIST AS A "PREHISTORIC LEFTOVER!"
NATIVE OF AUSTRALIA, IT HAS A DUCK'S BILL, WEBBED FOREFEET, A FURRED BODY— AND A GROWL LIKE A DOG!
IT HATCHES ITS YOUNG FROM EGGS - BUT SUCKLES THEM LIKE A MAMMAL, AND LIVES ON A DIET OF EARTHWORMS!
[THE NEW YORK ZOO NOW HAS SEVERAL OF THESE RAREST OF FREAKS WHICH THEY HOPE TO KEEP ALIVE OUTSIDE OF ITS NATIVE HAUNTS, FOR THE FIRST TIME ON RECORD!]
THE COLDEST PLACE ON THIS WORLD IS VERKHOYANSK, NORTHERN SIBERIA, OFFICIAL RECORDING 90° BELOW ZERO! WHAT IS THE HOTTEST? [ANSWER NEXT WEEK!]
the ARCTIC GYRFALCON
WILL PLUMMET HALF A MILE, WITH THE SUN AT ITS BACK, STRIKE ITS FEATHERED VICTIM - THEN CATCH IT ON REBOUND, BEFORE IT HITS THE GROUND!
©1943 CHUCK THORNDIKE
SOME FISHERMEN ALONG THE CONNECTICUT RIVER, SAY THE SHAD WILL RUN WHEN THEIR SHAD-BLOW BUSHES BEGIN TO BLOOM!
ROAM LIKE SALMON, SPAWN AT PLACE OF BIRTH

WEEK-END FUN

A Soviet geneticist has evolved a new breed of cow. It has a neck like a giraffe, so that it can eat in Rumania and be milked in Russia.

★

Local Colour: A visitor in sunny Marseilles asked his taxi driver why he drove sometimes on the left and sometimes on the right.

"In Marseilles," explained the cabbie, "there is neither left nor right. There is only shade."

★

Kindly Old Lady: "Oh, my poor man, it must be dreadful to be lame. But, you know, it would be much worse if you were blind."

Beggar: "You're telling me ma'am. When I was blind I got nothing but foreign coins."

★

A lawyer met a friend to whom he had recently given some simple legal advice, and to whom he had sent his usual sizable bill.

"Nice day, isn't it?" remarked the friend, and then added, hastily: "But I'm not asking you, I'm telling you."

★

The employer had lost a pound and an office boy brought it back to him.

"You're an honest lad," said the employer, "but the pound I lost was a note and not silver."

"Yes, I know, sir," replied the boy. "But the last time I found a pound note the owner didn't have any change."

★

One gal to another: "Why, no, I didn't tell a soul—I didn't know it was a secret."

★

Woman driver to friend: "The part I don't like about parking is that noisy crash."

★

The eloping bride received this wire from her parents: "Do not come home and all will be forgiven."

★

"I went into shop after shop and I couldn't get what I want."

"No, it's hard to get credit these days."

★

"How did Tom manage to inherit so much of his uncle's estate?"

"He married the daughter of his uncle's lawyer."

★

"Don't cry, dear!" they said to the bride's mother. "After all you are gaining a son."

"I know that!" she sobbed, "but I'm losing a ration-book!"

★

Maid (on phone): "I'm sorry, but she said to tell you she isn't home."

Caller: "That's too bad. I wanted to tell her I was glad I couldn't come."

★

Mistress: "Isn't that the postman, Mary? Who's gone to the door?"

Mary: "Please, ma'am, cook has."

Mistress: "Well, what's she such a long time for?"

Mary: "Please, ma'am, I think it must be a postcard."

★

Chuck Edwards a Hollywood mentary picture on the Navajo-reservation, assisted by Otis, a Navajo constable who served as guide and interpreter. They came to a large arroyo, too steep and rugged for their horses to cross. But Edwards was so anxious to get close-ups of some Navajo hogans on the far side that he decided to take a small hand camera across on foot. He placed his large camera and tripod out of sight between two boulders.

"Do you think", he asked Otis, "these will be safe here?"

The Navajo scanned the horizon in all directions, then deadpanned: "Yes....Not another white man in fifty miles of here."

★

"Open Sesame"

One American understands dealing with Russia. A resident of a prison camp, this lieutenant had a couple of packs of American smokes: one of his Russian guards had a can of corned beef. The American pantomined for a swap. The alert Russian glimpsed the second pack in the prisoner's pocket and laughed. Holding out the meat, he pointed to the extra cigaretes and held up two figures. The American shook his head—one pack of smokes, one can of meat. It seemed a deadlock until light dawned on the GI....Pointing a quivering finger at the guard he bellowed a single word: "Capitalist!"

Result: One pack of cigarettes equals one can of beef.

★

The Gracious Power

Blest be that gracious Power, who taught mankind
To stamp a lasting image of the mind;
Beasts may convey, and tuneful birds may sing,
Their mutual feelings in the opening Spring;
But man alone has skill and power to send
The heart's warm dictates to the distant friend;
'Tis his also to please, instruct, advise,
Ages remote, and nations yet to rise.

—GEORGE CRABBE.

The Barber & His Chair

★

BY N. S. S.

VOLUMES have been written on the art of making friends and influencing people but if you want to become unpopular, an infallible suggestion is to become a barber. Of all men treading the face of the earth there is none so destested, and much inferiority complex of mortals has sprung from the humiliation suffered at his hands.

To begin at the beginning, it is at a very tender and helpless age, if I can remember correctly, that one is coaxed, coerced and introduced to the intrigues and horrors of a hair cutting saloon and that tragic experience—the first hair-cut. To say that you are cold and nervous at this preliminary stage, is to do poor justice to your disturbed feelings which increase with the passing of years. Even the eagerness of your relatives and friends to be spectators in your troubles and their offer to stay with you during the operation, does not allay your fears nor inject an additional dose of courage into your shaken system and putting on a brave front, you are led to the slaughter.

Now I hold nothing against hairdressing saloons, in fact, they are a necessary evil and their pompous and awe-inspiring names command my utmost consideration. Who would not be impressed by tonsorial pomposity like the "Light of India Saloon;" "Nehru Saloon"; "The Republican Saloon"; and even a "Free Hair Cutting Saloon"? The mysteries of the barber's shop are here unveiled, and you are initiated in his cult. Arranged in novel designs are bottles of peculiar mixture and hue, new and comfortable chairs, reflecting mirrors without a crack on their faces, a variety of instruments of torture like scissore, oily brushes, combs, clippers, tweezers etc. And monarch of all he surveys, the unsequious barber himself.

Now to return to the High Priest and his sacrifice. You find yourself soon in his clutches and his joy knows not bounds at securing a new victim and a submissive one, to both. You are bowled off your feet and whisked into his chair even before you can say or do anything and then commences the whole painful process of your undoing. You are reminded of the light breakfast you hardly enjoyed thinking of "things to come", and that now it is the hungry hour of noon when time, tide and tummy wait for no man, as something like a protecting bib is tied around your neck. But your train of thought is cut short by the fatal scissors beginning the merry unchecked course, and snipping and snapping as it goes.

●

Gone is the manly mane that once was the pride ano glory of your life, but having no say or choice in the matter, you patiently endure what cannot be cured. You are suddenly brought back to hard facts and bald notions by the jerk and jolts you find your poor unoffending head is being submitted to. At last however you sigh with relief to think that the ordeal is over, but find to your disappointment that the ritual has yet to be completed. With an imperial wave of his hand, the barber motions to you sit still and you find a glistening and sharp razor moving menacingly over your sensitive face, manipulated by his none-too-steady hand as he keeps up an untiring conversation on the war in Korea, Russia and the Atom Bomb problem. After this an icy cold jet of water is squirted on your face, making you open your eyes at the inopportune moment when you are being soaped. With tears in your eyes and water in your once starched collar, it is a miserable exit you make from the barber's shop but not before the pirate shocks you with his cupidity and a substantial sum changes hands.

But the barber and his chair can be cast into the limbo of forgotten entities if we males all muster strong and realise the importance of growing our hair, beard and whiskers. Or would you be bald? According to the hair-restorer advertisements, it is the most shameful curse that could befall you. Personally I would like to be shaved like a convict but my wife thinks that I look more leonine, and possibly manly, with a shock of nondescript

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PERSONALITY OF BIRDS OF PREY

Study Of Hawks Reveals Surprising Traits

BY HUGH HALLIDAY

WHEN you live with wild animals, enjoying their full confidence, you become greatly impressed by their range of personality. To the passing observer or the sportsman who sees them only in their wild state, all members of the same species seem pretty well cast in the same mould. Yet when we become personally acquainted with them we discover their characteristics vary almost as widely as those of people. This has been my experience observing hawks over a number of years at close range.

In eastern Canada are found roughly 15 kinds of hawks, each filling its own role in nature's economy. There are the large highsailing buteos, the red-tailed, the red-shouldered and the broad-winged, whose food is mostly vermin; the accipiters, goshawk, Cooper's and the sharp-shinned, that prey on other birds; the spirited falcons, including the sparrow hawk, pigeon hawk and duck hawk; the long-winged marsh hawk generally seen flying low over open fields searching the ground for almost any kind of prey. And there is the osprey or fish hawk and, of course the eagles and vultures.

During their fall migration these various species can be observed commonly in the ravines and wooded areas of our cities. On still days they may be perched in trees, but when the breezes blow they are on the wing. The first windy day after about Sept. 10, enormous numbers of broad-winged hawks may be observed sailing high over Toronto. One season it was estimated that 10,000 passed over High Park. An observer, just west of Toronto counted 6,000 in one day. The late Dr. W E. Saunders reported a flight of 5,000 broadwings which he and his party observed in the Lake Erie region.

Among the hawks of different kinds I have known have been one or two **distinct characters. In many ways the thoughts of our lifetime have been shaped and mellowed by these strong personalities.**

For love and loyalty there could never be another Jimmy, a sparrow hawk, nor one that surpassed the friendly dignity of Wagtail, a big powerful red-shouldered, nor the trustfulness of one of the fiercest and wariest of nature's predators the Cooper's hawk.

But with all their splendid individuality, their ways, nevertheless are firmly fixed in the pattern of the species. The broad winged, when it seeks food, concentrates on the earth, while the Cooper's hawk, designed for pursuit and speed on the wing, takes searching glances toward the treetops and the forest openings.

Their prey is different because their methods of capture are different. Each is marvellously efficient in its own way, but has very little head for imitating the other. A Cooper's hawk is able to pick a starling out of the air with the case of magic while the broad-winged pays little attention to anything that does not move on the ground.

No Head For Imitating

Small ground-inhabiting rodents seem to be the broaw-winged hawks', favourite food. Occasionally, however, feathered prey may be taken in error. During two full days, from daylight to dark, that I sat in a hide, near Lake Simcoe, watching the family life of broad-winged hawks, chipmunks formed most of their food, but several meadow mice, a star-nosed mole and a young cowbird were included. The cowbird, still unable to fly, was probably picked up by the hawk as the parasitic fledging moved mouse-like on its sturdy legs about the forest floor

There were three half-grown young in this nest and, though the parents were active in the vicinity soon after daylight, it was 9.30 before the first food, a chipmunk, was brought.

More important than food was the regular morning ritual of rehabilitating the nest. Before the young were allowed to dine, the nest had to be relined with fresh leafy aspen twigs. At noon a wood frog was taken to the nest and a few minutes later a parent hawk, diving through the foliage, picked a chipmunk from the ground only a few feet from where I was concealed. It was taken directly to the young.

The male parent appeared to be the active provider, even supplying the female with food as she remained in a neighbouring tree voicing her shrill plaintive utterance at the approach of danger.

One of these broad-winged young reached maturity in our aviary, within Toronto city limits, and afforded a comparison between it and a Cooper's hawk reared under the same circumstances. If food were tossed to the broad-shouldered, it paid no attention. It apparently failed to understand how anything resembling food could possibly be found in the air.

When a thread was attached to

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"MY TURN" WINS FIRST PRIZE

First Prize Professional Feature class in the 1949 Graflex Photo contest. 'My Turn' is the title of this picture by BOB DOTY of Dayton Journal-'Herald'. Made with a 5 x 4 Speed Graphic, 1/400 sec. at f 32 with one flash at camera. Made with a 25ft. remote control release.

BATTLE FOR THE TOOTH

Peep Into History Of Lanka Sacred Relic Of Buddha

By V. Subramanian

IN almost all popular legends on heaven there is a reference to some pass which separates the lower regions from the heaven proper. By accident or design just before the road enters the villages near Kandy, there is a pass called Kadugannawa Pass. The name, I was told, denotes a pass which prevents foreigners from entering by a shower of boulders! Anyway once you pass up through Kadugannawa, it is impossible to resist the thought that you are in some ethereal region.

The Abode of the Sacred Tooth

The town of Kandy was the last capital of the Sinhalese in the island, before it fell to the British. The town bears the royal impress on most buildings and temples. There is the palace of the last king of Kandy and there are palaces of previous kings nearby. There is the famous temple of the Tooth and there are a lot of minor temples. There is a beautiful lake with an artificial island in its midst near the temple. Then there is a museum and an arts and crafts sales centre where the memento hunter can fill his bag and empty his purse in happy abandon. The climate is delightfully moderate. What else could a man possibly expect in an earthly heaven? No wonder those who lived here would not admit foreign invaders to disturb the quiet of this heaven and tried to keep them away at the Pass itself.

City Of Kandy

The kings of the Sinhala (lion) race who had their capital in Anuradhapura in the centre of the island were forced to shift it to the south slowly because of successive Tamil invasions. At last, they sought refuge in the mountaineous city of Kandy at the end of the 15th century. It was the capital, which resisted the invasions of the Portuguese, the Dutch and even the English till at last treachery and disunion were successful where force failed.

The story of how Kandy at last fell to the English was the subject of a popular play in Tamil in South India twenty years ago. It is a tangled tale of treachery, cowardice and nemesis that will never lose its interest.

Deported To Mauritius

The Sinhalese kings of Kandy used to marry Tamil wives and when the last Sinhala king died without a heir a royal Tamil relative of his ascended the throne with the consent of the nobles. After two or three generations a king named Thrivikrama Rajasinha ascended the throne with the support of a Sinhalese noble, Ethelapola. But this noble entertained designs on the throne himself and was just biding his time. So sometime later he was moving about suspiciously and the king called him back but excused him. Later he again moved out to stir up rebellion. Rajasinha came to know of this and sent a faithful noble named Molligoda to capture him but Ethelapola escaped. The king then called the priests and asked them what was the punishment in Kandyan law for treachery. They answered that it was complete wiping out of the traitor and his family by pounding them in a mortar! Rajasinha promptly pounded to death Ethelapola's family, which news embittered Ethelapola all the more. He fled to the English Governor of the Maritime Provinces at Colombo and told him his tale and asserted that the whole of the kingdom was seething with rage at the king's act.

The British Governor Brownrigg soon sent the required forces with him but he met with no resistance, since the king, deserted by his nobles had already fled. The Kandyan chiefs signed away their independence in the

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BERTRAND RUSSEL ON INDIA'S PROBLEMS

Birth Control Way To Prosperity

Imperialism Must Quit Asia

BY SUDHIR SARKAR

A SMALL news item inserted in *not at all a prominent place* in a Calcutta newspaper intrigued me. It read: Lord Bertrand Russel on his way back from Australia was stopping at Karachi; he would be the guest of the Pakistan Government.

Why is he not stopping in India? that was exactly my first reaction to the news and I almost made it a point to watch the date of his passing through Dum Dum. For, even if it was the intention of the great philosopher not to visit India, the cradle of philosophy, he could not avoid touching down at Dum Dum as no existing air hop was big enough to enable him to skip to Karachi from a Far Eastern airport. I rang up the relevant air company on the probable date. They said they had no information if any man of that name was travelling by their plane from Australia. Seemingly chances were against me. Yet I decided for a spell of lounging at the airport that noon. And I was really having it near the narrow corridor for customs check looking for one whose arrival would mean a rare luck to any journalist for an exclusive interview and personal contact.

At one time it seemed I sighted amid a small knot of arriving passengers an old, rather emanciated, figure in grey tweed whose walking gait was not in good accord with the fussy movement of a busy airport. He was pacing slow in a brisk crowd. As he came closer, from forehead to chin, he strikingly resembled the intellectual appearance of a recent bust photograph of Lord Russel I possess. Only the bent tobacco pipe with its nanging bowl in streamling smoke was in excess. There was also another minor difference. His snow-white hair was not so philosophically tonsled as in the photograph.

I hurriedly made up to him and enquired: "May I know Sir, if you're Lord Bertrand Russel" in full knowledge of the fact that to the real man the prefix of peerage is no flattering unction—rather he dislikes it.

"Yes, yes—Why? he replied with a warmth that suffused with real pleasure and gratification.

I introduced myself and Lord Russel suggested that we move to the restaurant.

I cannot adequately describe my feelings when I found myself across a tea table with one of the greatest thinkers of the present age.

As I was only half prepared for the meeting, I could not readily fix up what to talk about with this clairvoyant personality, who in his early scholastic days made his mark in philosophy, then abandoned philosophy for politics, courted prison, left his native country, later took to journalism and lecturing and finally again to philosophy and political thought.

Even a few minutes earlier I was musing on one of his recent observations of assertive optimism. He has said, "I disagree completely with those who infer from our combative impulses that human nature demands war and other destructive forms of conflict". I was wondering how could one help thinking to the contrary in the context of the present-day world.

Interest In India

I do not quite remember to have asked for anything more than to hear him talk and before I could specify the subject, Lord Russel, lighting his pipe, lisped out a reference to India and audibly said: "India is an old interest of mine. I have been watching with interest developments in India and Nehru's pronouncements. Nehru is tremendously respected all over the world".

Do you agree with him?—I asked.

I find myself in general agreement with him on many of them, particularly those on Asian affairs," he said.

I pointed out: "But there has not been proper understanding of his views on Asian affairs in the West. In fact, Asian countries in general are not adequately understood by Western nations as you also have hinted in your recent speech on "Asia in Ferment" in South Australia. There is always a sharp difference of opinion as to the course Asian countries should take now".

"NOT THIS TIME, BOYS"

Green in 'The Providence Journal'

Keep Out Of Mess

"FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF ASIA", LORD RUSSEL EMPHATICALLY REMARKED, "IT WILL BE FOOLISH FOR HER TO TAKE SIDES IN A QUARREL BETWEEN BIG POWERS".

HE THOUGHT IT WOULD BE BEST FOR ASIAN NATIONS TO REMAIN NEUTRAL AS FAR AS POSSSIBLE.

Of course, he said, China presented a difficulty, for Moscow would not allow her to remain neutral even if she liked. But that could not be the reason why others should make the same mistake.

"It would be sheer madness", Lord Russel went on to say, "if people in Asian countries look to Russia for democracy as China has done. Russia has developed a new form of imperialism which is far worse than the British imperialism you had. If Russia succeeds in winning a war against America, she will not rest with it but enforce on the whole world her new form of imperialism.

"You can judge it yourself. What Russia has done in countries like Rumania, Poland, Hungary and Eastern Germany—everything is governed from Moscow."

He did not think America would present any difficulty if any country wished to remain neutral. There was no question of coercion and it did not lie with any power to decide whether a country should remain neutral or not.

"You in India used to be dominated by the British Imperialism. It is upto you to see that you are not again dominated by a worse form of imperialism. Ultimately sovereignty will have to be conceded to the countries in Asia which are still under the British or the Dutch. I think it would be extremely unwise if you again tie yourself with Russia. You can keep out of the whole mess."

Might not this keeping out carry misinterpretation to the West? I asked.

Red Technique

Lord Russel referred to his observations in his South Australian speech of which a copy I laid on the table earlier. They were:

"It will be utterly fatal if any kind of blatant or oppressive imperialism were to continue in the East. The symbolic elements of freedom must be respected. It is here that the Communists have an advantage over us.

"They (communists) insist upon no symbol of domination and yet in fact subject territories in which they prevail to a control by Moscow far more intimate and far more absolute than London ever attempted to exercise in India. Theirs is undoubtedly the best technique for modern imperialism.

Our depending upon sovereigns and flags and oath of allegiance is medievl and effete in comparison with theirs.

"The Dutch in Indonesia and the French in Indo-China have not discovered how to secure the substance without symbol, but the symbol must be surrendered everywhere in Asia if the Western nations are to have any friends in that region. If this implies surrendering the substance also, it is to be regretted but it remains imperative".

The 78-year old British philosopher went on untiringly, siping at times from a glass of lemon squash, to explain how the West should make friends with Asian countries.

Incidentally he referred to China and Japan.

To regard the conversion of China to Communism, he said, as a great accession of strength to Moscow was, up to a point, indisputable but it could easily be exaggerated.

"Chiang Kai-shek proved himself a corrupt and reactionary totalitarian. Practically every decent Chinese, Communist or not, held him in abhorrence. It ought to have been the policy of America to search out and support a genuinely democratic government in China, which, if it had been allowed to Chiang Kai-shek, might still have prospered and remained pro-American in sentiment.

"The British Government, quite rightly, I think, has recognised the Communist Government in China; the American Government has not. This is folly, and one can only hope that the folly is temporary.

"I am convinced that if China is treated in a wise and friendly manner, the individualism and scepticism which are native to the Chinese outlook will make adherence to rigid Marxism impossible. I think if America gets into a mood where sensible people are not punished for talking sense, Chinese Communism may prove less of a misfortune than some people think."

It was not possible, he thought, to guess what would be the future development of Japanese opinion. Whether they would side with the Americans or the Russians or struggle to preserve neutrality would depend upon the circumstances of the moment and not upon any general principles.

To avoid a bitter and destructive hostility the Western nations, he stressed, must be genuinely desirous of raising the standard of life in the East and completely free from any claim to race superiority.

Hope For West

The West could not hope to enlist the support of vigorous and progressive elements in the East, if the West, from fear of Communism, made itself the champion of conservatism and politically of all that was old, opporessive and corrupt. They should make it clear and preach that the conflict between Russia and the Atlantic Powers was one among Europeans and the Asian countries should prudently stand aloof. And that Communist propaganda was a cleverer trick than any previously invented by white men for securing with a minimum of expenditure a new form of imperial rule.

Whatever benefits the Communist might confer while they were acquiring power would quickly disappear when their power became secure. The danger of Communist propaganda was not that it was true but that it was plausible. "We in the West, whatever our defects may be, have succeeded in eliminating abject proverty, in enormously diminishing disease and postponing death, and in diffusing education throughout the whole population. We ought to wish to see these things extending in the East, but it is not by military conquests that the East will secure them.

"We have to persuade the East and the world that we stand generally for

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Stalin's 'God Of War' In Korea

NORTHERNERS' ARTILLERY WINS BATTLES

By K.G. GANAPATHY

THE Korean war demonstrates afresh the vital role of artillery in military operations. The initial spectacular success of the North Koreans was due to the fact that they exploited their artillery superiority to the maximum.

They developed the huge 75 m.m. guns and other types of artillery to destroy South Korean field fortifications, earth and wooden firing-points and buildings adapted for defence. Their powerful guns shattered the attempts of United Nations troops to build any formidable defence line. The Americans, who possessed only a few guns of light calibre, pinned their faith in their air superiority but this by itself was not sufficient to halt the communist advance.

The role of the North Korean artillery was to create favourable conditions for the advance of their infantry and tanks. Their guns reduced anti-tank devices and thus made possible the rapid advance of their tanks. United Nations tanks could not come to grips with tanks of their opponents as the withering firing from Communist artillery foiled their attempts. North Koreans tanks and infantry participated in the conflict behind a massive screen of Communist artillery.

The progress of the operations in Korea was an eyeopener to the United Nations command, who before it was too late, corrected the mistake of under-estimating the role of artillery. Artillery of various types including anti-tank guns arrived on the scene to help the United Nations forces struggling hard to save Taegu and Pusan. Every available gun was thrown into the fray and the advance of the Communist was halted. At some sectors where the United Nations fire power was superior, the northerners were thrown back. Instead of being able to finish off the war within a month or two, the north Koreans were forced to wage a battle of positional warfare in which victory will go to the side which had superior resources in manpower and materials.

Unaffected By Weather

One great advantage possessed by artillery is that weather conditions have almost no influence on its activity. If a target has been well reconnoitred beforehand, and the necessary calculations well-made, artillery can operate in any kind of weather.

In the case of aircraft, bad weather conditions like rain, fog and snow reduce their activity--sometimes planes cannot take the air at all. In Korea, for instance, during the very first days of the War when vital battles were raging before Seoul American planes had to remain on the ground for days together because of bad weather. Another advantage enjoyed by artillery is that it can advance in all kinds of terrain. It can operate independently of the nature of the ground. Modern wars are such that infantry cannot advance without artillery support. Artillery also plays a great part in the consolidation of captured territory.

Thus no new modern weapons of warfare has been able to decrease the importance of artillery The gun has revolutionised military operations ever since a small piece of cannon was contrived by Schwartz, a German cordelier soon after the invention of gunpowder in 1330.

'God Of War'

Among the pioneers of the development of artillery Soviet Russia holds the pride of place. Stalin once described artillery as the "god of War". The Nazis lost the War in Russia because of the effectiveness of the Soviet artillery

"The greatest losses in manpower and military equipment sustained by the German troops were due to Soviet artillery" said Major-General Hans Wults, the commander of the 4th Army German Corps who was captured at Stalingrad. The German High Command pinned their faith in their monster Tank Divisions which had overrun France and the Balkans in a few weeks. They concentrated large tank forces with aircraft support on the main strategic sectors on the Soviet Front. These German "Tank Flats" were to break through the front and encircle Soviet forces. They were to be followed by motorised and regular infantry who were allotted the task of exterminating the Red Army men.

Nazi Onslaught

The Soviet High Command strategy was to yield ground at some places and to concentrate large units of artillery on main strategic sectors to meet the Nazi onslaught. Such a density of concentration of fire-power had never before been tried in history. The three most important centres of such artillery preparation were at Leningrad, Moscow, and Stalingrad. The Soviet line held though the Nazis threw their monster tanks and aircraft and motorised infantry into the fray again and again. The Germans used tanks of T6 type (tigers) weighing 60 tons and protected by 100 m.m. frontal armour.

But Soviet artillery beat off the Nazi attacks, their effective fire disorganised the Nazi tanks and weakened the determination of the Germans to defend. When the last German reserves had been thrown in to make a desperate bid for victory, the Soviet troops were given the order to counterattack, and the Germans found themselves encircled by the Red Army, which advanced under cover of guns, and those who did not surrender were finished off by the Russian artillery.

New Types

New types of artillery were designed by the Soviet gunners to meet the exigencies created in the course of the war. One of these types was the Soviet self-propelled artillery armed with guns from 75 to 150 m. m. This new type of weapon is said to combine the engine, chassis and armour of a tank with a powerful gun.

In modern usage artillery denotes: (1) all firearms discharged from carriages in contradistinction to small arms; (2) the particular troops engaged in the service of such fire-arms and (3) the science which treats of the use and management of ordnance. Artillery has thus traversed a long and complex road from the early stages of its history when it was chiefly used as battering ram. It did not come into prominence until late in the 15 century. The first occasion when a cart armed with guns was used on the battlefield was during the Hussite wars of 1419|24.

In the Middle Ages artillery played a very conspicuous part in field operations

Main Weapon

Napolean used artillery as his main weapon of warfare. He once said: "The man who was clever enough to bring up an unexpected force of 'artillery' unknown to the enemy was sure to win the day".

The use of gunpowder for military purpose made the introduction of artillery as a fire arm possible in the 14th century. At first a gun was simply an iron pipe fixed on a wooden stand. Pieces of iron and stone were used as shells. Later, when casting was developed, copper and bronze cannon made their appearance. They weighed less and thus were more mobile. Pieces of lead and cast iron began to be used as shells.

At the beginning of the 18th century strenuous efforts were made to modernise and if possible to develop artillery equipment in order to render artillery more effective as an instrument of warfare and to achieve quick results. Modernising meant improving the technical and ballistic qualities of artillery equipment without radical changes. As a result of these efforts, the weight of artillery equipment greatly decreased and wheeled gun carriages made their appearance.

Russia was one of the first countries in the world to realise the vital need for perfecting artillery. Peter the Great, an expert gunner himself, radically reorganised Russian artillery. It was divided by him into regimental, field, garrison and siege artillery.

Russian historians claim that it was Peter the Great who introduced the first horse-drawn artillery in 1702. Frederick the Great of Prussia made use of horse-drawn artillery in his army more than half a century later.

In the 19th century, the scope of artillery was still further revolutionised by the introduction of rifled guns. Till this period, gunners were able to effectively fire only at close quarters, as the range was limited. The range of the artillery was increased from 1,000 to 4,000 yards.

Special Guns

Now the weapon has been so developed that ordinary artillery of the present day has a range of twelve to fifteen miles, while special guns can fire at a range of 64 or 65 miles.

The discovery of smokeless powder in the '80s' of the last century made the introduction of quick-firing artillery for the first time possible. Smoky powder covered the gun after every shot and a considerable time had to elapse before the gun could be aimed at for the next shot. The introduction of smokeless powder solved at once the problem of quick-firing.

At about this time a new method of firing artillery guns from covered positions was also discovered and this was another stage in the development of artillery.

In the first world war, the Germans owed their initial success on the Western Front to the numerical superiority of their guns. Germany and Austria-Hungary at the beginning of the war together possessed nearly 16,000 guns, while the Allies, including Russia, had only about 13,000.

The Allies were also handicapped by the fact that the Russians though expert gunners, had an inadequate number of shells. The Allied Command quickly realised the vital need for improving their artillery strength by manufacturing superior types of guns. As the war progressed, the Allied artillery on the German front proved to be superior to that of Germans and their gunners more accurate. The German advance was stayed.

The French offensive on the Somme in 1916 followed an artillery barrage lasting a week. Their artillery blasted through the barbed wire entanglements of the Germans. Such a density of fire was directed at the enemy's trenches that the German soldiers were forced to come out of the trenches.

The fire had such an indescribably shattering effect that they ran in panic abandoning their carefully prepared positions. So also the French offensive at Verdun was preceded by a shattering artillery barrage for a week.

Its Importance

The First World War focussed the attention on the importance of artillery. It was during the course of this war that the French invented the 75 m.m. gun which was considerably superior to the 77 m.m. gun used by the Germans. This combined with the the efficiency of the Allied gunners and the mobility of Allied artillery proved more than a match for the German artillery forces whose effectiveness as a striking power was reduced at the initial stages and later blasted out of existence.

It was also during this war that the necessity was felt for designing a type of artillery to cover infantry operations and "battalion artillery" was invented. Such artillery had guns of a calibre of 37 m.m. and were very mobile.

To counter enemy aircraft yet another type of artillery was designed and this is the anti-aircraft gun which played such a glorious part in the defence of Britain against the Luftwaffe in the Second World War.

Between the period of the First World War and the Second World War new military theories were evolved. Certain "military experts" began to belittle the importance of artillery. They held that a large body of tanks and motorised infantry supported by aireraft would be able to bring about quick military decisions within a few weeks of the starting of a war. Gen. Guderian, Hitler's tank expert, was one of the supporters of the view. The German military high command also held this view. In France also, a section of the high command were of this opinion and hence artillery defence was totally neglected. But Russia continued to develop her artillery.

Thus artillery has radically advanced from the small cannon piece of Schwartz to the modern giants on wheels—mobile battalion artillery. It proved its worth when the Russians smashed the Nazi tank attacks and is proving again today on the battlefield of Korea, where the Americans have marked air superiority.

HOW RUSSIANS BEAT OFF NAZI HORDES

UNDER-WATER CAUSEWAY

South Korean Workers construct an underwater causeway for United Nations forces through the river Kung a tributary of the Naktong in Korea.

A Short Story

TOYS

By Prof. M. N. Pandya

THEY were living in a town where they had no blood relations. They had a few acquaintances, of course, a few friends and associates, but as I have just told you, they had no kith or kin within the radius of a hundred miles. In this sense, therefore, they were alone and they provided their own company. This was not because they were anti-social or unsocial. They were, I know, a very helpful, generous and modest people—but professional engagements had made the head of this family settle down here, away from his own circle and he rarely crept out of his shell.

He was a young man of thirty and lived with his wife and only child. Retiring by nature and more prone to be reticent, he was, as is very often the case in such circumstances, considered proud and snobbish.

But THAT he did not mind. His occupational duties left him little time for social gossip and what little leisure he could snatch from his official entanglements, he spent with his three-year old daughter, and his only hobby —free lance journalism. You always found him poring over his books or meditating, pen in hand, like a young Bacon or a mature Shakespeare, on some theories of his own; and when it was not this it was, inevitably, playing with the child. Some said—and with what justice I, at least ought to know—that since the arrival of the child some three years ago, he had given more time and attention to it than to his other occupations

Be that as it may, of one thing I am certain, that he loved the child more than he loved himself or cared to show. So great was their comradeship that he unconsciously even behaved like his daughter on more occasions than one, to the amusement of his colleagues. His wife was equally devoted to the child "but that was natural" people said.

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This child was their only joy, their only solace in this far away town. He and she thought a world of the infant, and if you ask my opinion, they were not wrong in so doing. The child was sweet and intelligent and during its first year of existence quite healthy; it was lionised, photographed, written about, idolized and it came to occupy a pivotal position in the home of its parents. It had artistic tastes. It loved to dabble in paints and water colour, it enjoyed seeing books with plentiful illustrations; it shouted in glee at the sight of new toys or sounds of new instruments

Simple, unsophisticated and superstitious people felt, quite honestly that this was too good to last. "The young man is tempting providence", they used to say among themselves. "Fancy giving such importance to a mere child, a three-year-old and a GIRL at that". May the evil eye be averted." Old folks and some young ones, too, I know, went on in this vein but no one whispered a word of this to the father or the mother of the child. Still their views reached his ears in the way they always do. He could read their faces, scan their eyes and understand. But he did not, because he could not, agree with them. And so he went his own way making the child's days happy with fun and laughter, sunshine and gaiety.

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Sometimes, but now very rarely, he would meditate on his past life—his life before the child had arrived, before he had got married. His eyes would then get a reflective look; catch a far-away focus of vision, and would then seem to gaze unwinkingly at some distant but pleasing prospect visible to him alone. Then he would see perhaps his young wife, then a sweet little carefree maiden in her teens with "KUMKUM" in the parting of her lustrous hair, flowers in her braid, "tilak" on her wide forehead; he would remember her sparkling, dancing hair, her heaving bosom, her rosy cheeks; his eyes would then display a mellow aspect and that would suggest that he was then thinking of their first meeting, their first tryst. A little smile would then play on his lips indicating that he was then mentally re-creating that little happy scene of some years ago when for the first time in his life he had held that slim and slender figure in his arms

The house had put on a dismal appearance; his face was pale and woebegone. The eyes were heavy, heavy as lead, and heavier, with the weight of unshed tears. His step was slow and faltering. He did not smile, he did not talk. The old folks and the neighbours saw that something was wrong and "what else could it be but the child's sickness" they exclaimed. "Fancy getting so anxious over a child's ill health! If children won't fall ill, who will? Don't OUR children fall ill also." Some said this and some said that but the shadow darkened over the young man's face.

In the lane where he lived a car seldom entered and when one did it was gazed at by all and talked about for hours a stretch—it being a rare phenomenon. And now a car used to stand opposite the young man's door every day and sometimes twice or even thrice a day and also in the small hours of the night and a man with a leather bag used to leave and enter it. They all knew who he was—a capable doctor, a kind of specialist, and they again told one another "Why call a doctor home and why so often during the day and night, and why again a specialist?"

The young man was aware of this destructive and unhelpful criticism, but he was too pre-occupied with his child's illness to heed it. He asked for leave and got it. And now he sat by the child's bed morning, noon and night and tried to entertain her as best as he could. He went to the doctor or the bazaar to fetch medicines, and other requirements and so he was always on the run when he was not by the bed side. He had left off sleep and food and lived by sheer will power. He and his wife had planned a grand surprise, a big surprise, for the child's birthday. They had bought plenty of picture books and toys and much else and these were to be given to the child on its third birthday during Christmas. He had kept these safely hidden in a trunk. But now he forgot all about it. There lay the toys, concealed in the trunk awaiting their liberation—alone and forgotten

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There had been spreading a wave of unemployment and consequently many families were hard hit. The price of articles was soaring and it was becoming increasingly difficult for many to make the ends meet. People had started selling their furniture even their ornaments and utensils. People had fallen back on borrowing and in some cases had even resorted to stealing, looting and plundering. Poverty was stalking about and in its wake had come hunger, and more hunger, famishing hunger and then later, desperation.

He had sold away, pawned, everything borrowed largely and now between death and starvation or death by starvation and food there was only one way, or so he thought, and felt—the way of the criminal, the way of sin. It was not to save himself, he frankly admitted, but to save his wife and children, his dependents that he was going, yes, deliberately going the wrong way, the wicked way. His soul was agonised, his conscience pricked him and yet he saw this way of livelihood and no other.

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This night he was walking under a starry sky which was not likely to remain so for long. The moon had gone down and the other astral candles were in the process of dissolution. The thick clouds would see to it that the dissolution came quickly enough. His feet were dragging him to a new quarter of the town this night. He had never been there before on his nefarious or any other errand. He walked stealthily, cautiously, looking for an open window or an easily scaleable wall or parapet and to his surprise found one sooner than he had expected.

The window on the basement was open; true it was a barred window, but who would be deterred by such bars? He thought, no more of them than he would have thought of grass reeds. To his desperate, and now dexterous, hands these bars were no barrier and his instruments helped him in the process of house-breaking. He jumped in and tried to see if he had been detected.

But within all was as silent as it was dark. He had not been seen, had not been heard or noticed. He now used his shaded torch and made his way slinking in the shadows, walking on tip-toe

All the rooms on the basement were open, to him. They seemed invitingly open. He went into each of these but could find nothing of value. He at last came to a small room full of trunks and leather cases and holdalls. Here was his treasure trove, his journey's end. With greedy eyes, alternately green and yellow with sin and avarice, he stared at all that evidence of wealth, waiting—nay beckoning him—to be carried away. He was about to open one of these steel trunks when his motion was suddenly arrested by some confused sounds from above. It was clear the family slept upstairs.

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At first the instinct of self-preservation led him to think he had been observed, had been trapped, that his entry and subsequent progress had been detected after all. But only a moment of reflection was required to convince him that such was not really the case. The sounds were not of family suspecting a robbery. There was the sound of a creaking cradle, the noise of a spoon falling, then the agonised, painful weeping of some child, apparently too weak even to cry; its throat seemed parched, as with high and continuous fever, and mixed with these sounds could be heard the muffled weeping of some woman—very possibly the sick child's mother—thought the thief—and the husky tones of a man vainly trying to comfort her and the sick child. It seemed the child was dangerously ill and had been so for some time and the two voices were vigilant in attending to its needs day and night and, oh, for how many nights.

These ideas flashed through the thief's mind and he remembered a similar scene which had been enacted not many years ago in his own house.

Those were the days of his respectability, of his prosperity and he and his wife had kept up what seemed an endless vigil at the bed of their first child. History was repeating itself here. He and his wife, had they not sat by the cradle of their young one on a seemingly endless, agonising vigil only a few years ago?

Unconsciously and even without knowing what he was doing he opened the steel-trunk. Training a beam of light on it he found it full of toys, wooden toys, celluloid toys, metal and glass and paper toys, cloth dolls, drums, animals and birds of various hues, and many others each of different colours and shapes and all obviously meant for the little child (for whom else could they be), now ill, desperately so, and re-rocking in the cradle above. He reflected that he had come to rob this family—a family very similar to his own in his better days. He had done what was happening above, waited and watched and prayed, oh, how fervently! He had purchased toys and how much else and had he not bought all that money could buy or love could provide?

His veneer of newly-acquired villainy, his recently put on guise of the thief, his novitiate in the realm of stealing slipped from him and his age-old sense of culture, decency, fairplay, honesty, mercy, love, asserted itself. Once the sources of these holy, divine attributes was tapped, the flow of the milk of human kindness began and went on increasing.

He felt covered with ignomy and shame and wickedness. Where was his manhood? Where was his family and racial pride that he had stooped so low as to steal and plunder and rob? Would he lift his hand loaded with the wealth of this child-loving, child-serving family, a family like his own in former days? These toys were a proof of the family's devotion for the sick and ailing child and what could be nobler than love for children?

Other thieves would rob and plunder, but no, not he. He would never rest happy or content again. These thoughts raced through his mind for he was ONCE a decent, law-abiding citizen, now fallen on evil days, on evil times. His heart went out in sympathy to the trio above. What could he do, must he do to save them and to lighten their heavy, crushing burden of mental agony? The least he could do and should do was to quit the house and the premises as he had found them. The sight of those innocent toys, those silent yet valuable judges of morality and conduct. The sound of the child crying in a state of fevered existence, the weeping and the parched business, he could not defy, he could not ignore, he would not remain impervious to. He would pray with all his heart and all his soul, with all the fervour he could muster, that the young man's child might recover completely and soon as his own had done years ago!!

Noiselessly, imperceptively, like the shadow of a ghost, he receded from the room, shuffled his way back in the dark, opened the window through which he had entered a short while ago and a moment later was walking, hastening away in the gathering gloom of the dark starless and cloudy night —a chastened soul.

'FORWARD MARCH'

White in 'The Akron Beacon Journal'

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE HOBBY—9

Commonsense Methods Of Selective Collecting

IN previous articles, the ways and means of general collecting were dealt with and it was shown that except for a veritable Croesus, any sort of completeness was absolutely out of the question. It was also implied that although a person might be a general collector in every sense of the term, he might have certain preferences for the stamps of a particular group or for a single country or even a single issue.

After the collector has taken everything he can get from all over the place, he soon begins to notice that certain stamps attract him more and more, and that he tends to view these particular specimens with greater pride than his other philatelic possessions. This is the real point when he begins to specialise, albeit unconsciously. Now specialisation is nothing very frightening. Many beginners are needlessly overawed by an experienced hand at the game exhibiting page after page of stamps of the same issue, each item different from the other in some important respect but all completely alike to an eye unused to this sort of thing.

But between the mere amassing of each and every stamp and this rather short sighted searching after a single issue there is an intermediate step. The tyro should avoid extremes. Along with his accumulation in the general album, he should now begin a separate collection of the stamps of a particular group. For this a loose-leaf album is required.

When a single country or a group is chosen, stamps need to be arranged far more carefully than in a general album. The effect of an album page is primarily aesthetic, and therefore in the case of stamps more than usually dear to the heart, more than the usual care must be taken towards layout and appearance.

Choosing An Album

The album chosen should be within the means of the purchaser. If a collector goes in for a very expensive album, there will be a definite tendency to crowd the stamps in. When this happens, the whole effort has gone waste, for it is better to put stamps into a printed album rather than cramp them in a loose-leaf

There are several types of paper available, but of recent years there has been a slight deterioration in the quality, so that the beginner must move carefully while making his choice. But any reliable dealer may be consulted and he will be more than willing to help. The pages should be ruled with faint "quadrille", that is, small squares like "graph" paper, and the album should, if possible, have interleaving

This latter point is very important. **Be a collection ever so humble, it deserves the best possible care, and without thin sheets for interleaving, the stamps are bound to rub against the back of the next page. Incidentally, NEVER should stamps be put on both sides of a page in a loose-leaf album. Not only does it spoil the appearance, but the stamps themselves are very liable to come to grief when the leaves are being removed.**

Don't Aim Too High

To return to the stamps themselves. When an opinion has been formed regarding comparative attractiveness of certain issues, the catalogue should be consulted. It is no use liking the earlies of British Guiana for example. Or even the first issues of Great Britain. Both these classes of stamps are completely beyond the reach of most people

Every collector, sooner or later, is bound to come up against the question of cost. And rather than have to go about with too many blanks in the country of one's choice, it is better to plump for something modest in the first place. The catalogue is a real guide, philosopher and friend. Designs are illustrated, the number of stamps in a set is listed and their price is there. With this information there should be no difficulty in choosing a suitable group.

It should be understood that there is no need whatever to take a whole country. If it is found that up to a certain year the issues are uniformly uninteresting and then suddenly begin to appeal, the collection should be limited to the latter, while the earlier stamps should go into the general collection.

Even with the field suitable narrowed, it can happen that it is impossible to obtain a certain issue. A provisional set at a prohibitive price may be sandwiched between two sets of cheap and attractive stamps. In a case like this, the provisionals can be omitted and the album still look as good as ever, because each of the pictorial sets can be put on consecutive pages without any embarrassing blanks. If later the expensive stamps come along, well and good; they can be mounted on a page to themselves and a new leaf can be slipped in. This is where the real usefulness of a loose-leaf system lies. A collection may be as small as you please, but it can always be made to appear complete.

Attractive Arrangement

As far as layout is concerned, each set should, if possible, be complete before it goes into the album. There should not, at any rate, be gaps in the middle. If Colonials are chosen, for instance, and the collector can only afford values to a shilling, these "short sets", as they are called, can be made the centre of attraction. If one whole page is used for the stamps, there will generally be sufficient space at the bottom of the page to place any stamps of higher face value.

In the case of a blank album, it is not necessary that stamps should be arranged in ascending values. The main consideration is effect. The page must, as far as possible, be completely symmetrical. Most modern sets, be it said, are designed with an eye to beauty and can make a page a real joy to the eye.

NEW AIRS FROM INDONESIA.

These are the latest air stamps from the Indonesian Republic. They feature the Garuda Bird and a scroll with a legend and the dates 1945-1950.

ARGENTINA HONOURS SAN MARTIN

Liberator's Death Centenary

THE Argentine will issue a special set of stamps in honour of Don Jose de San Martin, who, next to the fabulous Simon Bolivar, did more for South America than any other man, and having been responsible for the liberation of the Argentine from Spain, is worthily commemorated on her stamps.

To be issued on the anniversary of San Martin's death, the stamps will be six in number, and show various portraits of the Liberator and scenes associated with him.

The 10c is in violet and blue, and shows San Martin as a young man, while the 20c maron and sepia and the 75c sepia and green both have a martial motif and have the patriot in the uniform of a general. The 25c denomination shows San Martin at Boulogne and is printed in sepia.

The higher values, 1 peso and 2 pesos, are in green and lilac respectively, and show the house of San Martin at Grand Bourg and his mausoleum. The cent values, with the exception of the 25c, are also being issued in the form of a miniature sheet.

MILITARY GENIUS

Born in 1778, San Martin was the son of an army officer. He went to Spain at an early age and served with distinction against Napoleon in the Spanish army. Dedicating himself to the cause of the Independence of the Americas from foreign domination, San Martin realised that the backbone of Spanish might had to be broken in Chile. He received the support of the Argentine government, and soon planned to cross the great mountain mass of the Andes with his men in order to battle with the Spaniards on Chilean soil.

Crossing the Andes through a pass 13,000 feet high, he arrived with 3,000 infantry and 1,000 cavalry, defeating the Royalists at Chacabuco in 1817. He lost no time in celebrating an incomplete victory, but prepared to attack the enemy in Peru. There was no fighting in Peru itself. The Spaniards evacuated Lima the capital, and San Martin occupied the place proclaiming himself "Protector".

DECLINE AND FALL

The Royalists, however, were not completely crushed, and this fact, added to the jealousy that others among his own following felt towards him, caused him to give up the reins of authority in 1822. After this eclipse, San Martin went into exile in France and, after spending several years there in conditions of the utmost poverty, died at Boulogne in August 1850.

Not one has done more for the independence of Argentina, Chile and Peru than San Martin. He was a far—seeing and honest statesman, and unlike others he realised that no country could become free unless all lent each other unstinted support and complete co-operation. Though not of the same stature as Simon Bolivar, San Martin was a figure of the first magnitude in the troubled South America of the last century, and the architect of the freedom of Argentina, Chile and Peru.

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ECONOMIC ISSUES IN KOREAN WAR

Soviet View Of Point Four Programme

KOREA is a country with natural conditions exceedingly favourable for the development of different branches of industry. Immeasurable reserves of minerals, rich sources of hydro-electric power and lastly big possibilities for agricultural production enable this small country to set up a well developed industry, fully meeting the needs of its national economy. However, development of industry and, especially of the manufacturing industry, in Korea was greatly hampered in the past by the rule of the Japanese imperialists.

The Japanese colonialists controlled almost all the mines and industrial establishments in the country. Preparing for wars of conquest, they developed in the first place the mining and metallurgical industries, pumping out from the country highly valuable strategic raw materials. According to figures of the "History of the Liberation Struggle of the Korean People" the Japanese shipped out of Korea in the '30s the entire production of cobalt, mica and graphite, 89 per cent of tungsten and 74 per cent of molybdenum production.

The Japanese militarists developed in Korea their metallurgical and chemical industries which supplied semi-manufacturers for war production in Japan. At the same time they hampered to the utmost the development of a national manufacturing and machine-building industry in Korea.

In those days Korean industry was deprived of its independence. It was, in fact, an adjunct of Japanese economy. This colonial policy was reflected also in the organization of labour. Koreans, as a rule, were employed on jobs requiring little skill and on auxiliary operations and were practically not permitted to hold any engineering or executive posts. Wages of Korean workers were half of those paid to Japanese workers for the same job.

After Soviet Withdrawal

The Soviet command turned over to the Korean people without compensation all the 1,034 enterprises which formerly had belonged to Japanese magnates. Soldiers of the Soviet Army, working hand in hand with Koreans, rendered big help in restoring these enterprises which were greatly damaged and destroyed by the Japanese during their flight.

At the end of 1948, a People's Democratic Republic was proclaimed in Korea. The Soviet withdrew its troops from the Korean republic and, on the basis of the agreement for economic and cultural co-operation, has continued to render assistance to the Korean people, sending to Korea machine tools, equipment, supplies and industrial raw materials. Outstanding Soviet experts came to the Republic, and they helped the working people of Korea to restore and commission at a fast pace factories and mills, power stations and railways.

In 1949, the Republic's light industry produced one and a half times more output than in 1946 and accounted for 24 per cent of the entire industrial output. The production of cotton goods and silk fabrics, footwear, paper, etc., has grown considerably.

On the other hand, the American imperialists have established in South Korea a regime of exploitation.

By investing their capital in the mining industry, the Americans made huge profits on the exports from Korea of big quantities of tungsten, molybdenum, graphite, etc. The output of the manufacturing industry constantly declined.

Striving to establish world dominion, the American imperialists are feverishly intensifying their expansion on all continents. To enslave the peoples they are making use of all means available to them—from economic aggression to direct armed intervention.

The Wall Street tycoons are pursuing their policy in particular also under the banner of implementing the notorious Point Four of the Truman Programme for rendering "assistance to underdeveloped areas", a programme Truman advanced on his inauguration as President in January 1949. This programme, as is known, envisages encouragement of American private investments in underdeveloped countries. U.S. reactionary propaganda is trying to instil in the minds of the unsophisticated reader the idea that these capital investments are a blessing to the peoples and are serving the aim of developing the economy of the backward countries. In reality, however, the American "benefactors" screening themselves behind hypocritical declarations of assistance, intend to grab the economy of the colonies and by exploiting the extremely cheap labour of the dependent peoples to extract immense colonial profits.

The Truman Programme is intended to be applied in the first instance to Latin America, the Middle East, South East Asia and Africa.

American press estimates are that capital investments under this programme during the next ten to fifteen years will be at least 30,000 million dollars, of which 8,000 million will go to Latin America, 6,000 million to Africa and 10,000 million to South East Asia.

American Monopolists

What the invasion of American capital leads to may clearly be seen from the example of Latin America, which accounts for about 20 per cent of the United States investments abroad. The most important branches of industry in the Latin American countries, especially those producing for export, have been snatched up by the American monopolists or have been throttled. As a result of Americans lording it in these countries their economies have acquired a lopsided character, being restricted to the production of one or two commodities.

Brazil, for instance, but a short time ago had a developed textile industry, exporting fabrics to a number of countries in Europe, but at the present time the dumping of US textiles in that country has led to a decline in the Brazilian textile industry. A similar situation has come about in other Latin American countries, which have been brought down to the position of agrarian-raw material appendages of the United States economy.

Thus, Cuba supplies the American monopolists sugar and tobacco; Venezuela oil; the Central American countries fruit, and so on. The economies of the Latin American countries are completely subordinated to the interests of the United States market and are dependent on its state. Any drop in prices on the U.S. market and fall in the demand for Latin American goods promptly affects the latter countries' entire economic life.

American economic "assistance" to the Asian countries is of a similar rapacious character. The principal endeavour of the United States monopolists and their imperialist partners is not to permit the industrial development of those countries and thereby to make secure their own economic and political supremacy in them.

This tendency is clearly revealed in all the speeches made by the Anglo-American delegates at the sessions of the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE). Thus, at its Fifth Session in October 1949 the British representative came right out with the statement that the production of steel in Malaya and other Asian countries was unprofitable.

Evidently "what is profitable", in the opinion of the imperialists, is to keep the economy of these countries in a backward state and use them as suppliers of colonial and strategic raw material.

South Korea, which has been under the control of the U.S. imperialists for almost five years, furnishes a good illustration of the disastrous influence of American "economic assistance." Whereas formerly the South Korean area stretching from Seoul to Yonchong furnished 70 per cent of the industrial output of the southern part of the country, the result of the American monopolies' "assistance" was that by the end of 1949 output of the machine-building industry was down to 0.5 per cent of 1945, and that of the textile industry to 1.4 per cent. As a consequence, hundreds of factories closed down and unemployment and poverty grew tremendously. The appropriations for "economic assistance" were spent by Washington in sending to Korea American goods that were unmarketable at home.

Philippines Case

The situation in the "independent" Philippines is similar. The colonial policy of the American monopolies resulted in a complete breakdown of the country's economy. It is enough to point to the fact that with a total population of 19,000,000 more than 3,000,000 are unemployed.

In implementing Point Four of the Truman Programme, the United States is sending to other countries a huge number of American specialists allegedly to render technical assistance to the underdeveloped areas.

The decisive role in putting Point Four of the Truman Programme into effect is assigned to private capital, with the U.S. Government taking upon itself the task of guaranteeing the private investments, ensuring the transfer of dividends, and so on. That is why the American capitalists have so eagerly embraced this programme and are ardently upholding it.

War Profiteers

Before Truman had time to make public his message to Congress asking for an assignment of 10,000 million dollars for the war in Korea, he received a message of approval from the National Association of Manufacturers. Securities of military industrial corporations on the American stock exchange have jumped sky high. Manufacturers of arms have rushed to Washington in order to receive new military orders. The newspaper "Journal of Commerce" describes this "pilgrimage" in the following way: "Businessmen demand a share of these billions of dollars which are to be spent on government military contracts ....A representative of the Department of Defence who is in charge of supplies declared that the stream of businessmen to his office is simply astounding.

The increase in military-industrial orders, even before the Korean war sharply raised the profits of American financial magnates. According to data published by the Associated Press the total profits of 450 corporations during the second quarter of 1950 were 43 per cent higher than in the same period last year. A further increase in profits was observed in July and August, i.e., following the beginning of the American intervention in Korea.

Among the firms deriving profits directly from the war in Korea is the Boeing firm, manufacturing aircraft.

American intervention in Korea is of interest also to other U.S. monopolists. It is known, for example, that one of the masters of Wall Street—the House of Morgan—has captured a big share of the national wealth of the Korean people in South Korea.

The point is that the colonial war against the peoples of Asia is being waged together with the Dutch imperialists in Indonesia, the British in Malaya and the French in Indo-China, also by the U.S. imperialists in Korea. —"Tass."

CLOSE SHAVE IN KOREA

Marine Private C. D. HURST of Jacksonville, Florida, finds no shortage of assistants, when he has a shave "Somewhere in Korea." The natives look on while a Korean boy holds the mirror for him.

THINKS ONLY IN DOLLARS

Before the atom bomb was revealed to the public, the Senate decided to investigate the mysterious doings down in Tennessee and a committee, headed by Harry S. Truman, then a senator, went down to find out what was being done with the money. The senators prowled around and asked a lot of questions. Finally, Senator Truman stepped up to a man who was operating a machine that looked like something created by Rube Goldberg.

"And just what are you making?" the president-to-be asked.

The worker looked at him a moment, shifted his tobacco quid and said: "Dollar sixty-five an hour!"

★

IN TRAINING

The teacher was not pleased with Bill's work.

"There are a good many spelling mistakes in this composition and yet you say you want to be an author."

"Yes sir," replied Bill. "But I'm going to be a dialect writer."

★

MAXIM TO MEMORISE

He that would have the fruit must first climb the tree.

Rev. Scott's Visa Application

U. S. DECISION STILL PENDING

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (PTI). CONTRARY to press reports, it was learned from official sources here that the U. S. State Department has not "yet taken a decision on, much less rejected" the visa application of the Reverend Michael Scott for permission to visit Lake Success, cables D. P. Wagle, PTI Staff Correspondent.

The South African missionary is at present in Switzerland and his request, made in London, has been pending with the American Government since July 31.

The question of South-West Africa and the International Court's advisory opinion on the 'locus standi' of the United Nations in respect of that territory are to come up before the Trusteeship Committee of the General Assembly some time in October.

The Indian Delegate in this Committee will be Mr. B. Shiva Rao, assisted by Mr. R. T. Chari.

It was learned, from U. S. delegation sources today that there were good chances of a visa being granted within the next few days. It was also said that the delay in taking the decision on Mr. Scott's application could be due to reasons other than the part he was expected to play in the South-West African question.

Meanwhile, it was understood yesterday that in case a visa was refused to Mr. Scott, the Indian Delegate was thinking of raising this question at the time the Trusteeship Committee considered its agenda—in about a week's time—in the form of a proposal that he be invited by the Committee. Last year, he gave evidence before the Committee in person, thereby creating a U.N. precedent.

The U. N. Secretariat has declared that if one of its bodies invites Mr. Scott, there is no question but that a visa would have to be granted to him.

IDEOLOGIES NEED NOT CLASH

Togliati's Advice And Warning

ROME, Sept. 23. (PTI-Reuter): Italian Communist leader Palmiro Togliati today declared that war was not inevitable, if people would realise that different social regimes could live peacefully side by side.

In an article in the newspaper Unita Journal of the country's 2,600,000 strong communist party, Togliati said "if every serious internal conflict which strikes at the bases of social order to transform them, must lead to international armed conflict, it is evident we are heading straight for a third world war.

But it is just for this reason that the Communist leaders, anxious above all to avoid such a catastrophic prospect, have underlined that a frontier must be traced and maintained between the two spheres of social transformation and international relations. Regimes socially diverse can and must today exist side by side".

Indian Estate Owner Attacked

SINGAPORE, Sept. 23. (PTI): Terrorists attacked an Indian owner of an estate in Pahang, burned rubber tappers' houses and damaged machinery.

In the Perak state, an Indian estate employee was murdered by terrorists who set fire to the estate store house, a Government spokesman reported here.

Madhya Bharat Rice For Travancore

INDORE, Sept. 23 (PTI): In accordance with the directive of the Central Government, the Government of Madhya Bharat have despatched 3,500 tons of foodgrains—1,000 tons of rice, 2,000 tons of jowar and 500 tons of wheat—to the Travancore—Cochin States Union.

LONDON, Sept. 23. (PTI-Reuter): The British Communist Party has announced plans to bring 2500 delegates to Britain in November for a second "world congress of defenders of peace."

It has chosen Sheffield, Yorkshire industrial centre where much of Britain's armaments are manufactured, for the meetings to begin November 14.

NEED TO INCREASE DOLLAR EARNINGS

Commonwealth Ministers' Agreement

LONDON, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter). THE COMMONWEALTH Ministers whose conference concluded in London yesterday issued a communique saying they were agreed on the need to persevere in measures to increase sterling areas' dollar earnings.

They said they were pleased to "note a very considerable measures of agreement on the numerous subjects discussed". They "recognised" the importance of continued supply of capital equipment to the Commonwealth from the United Kingdom".

They examined the possibility of increasing Commonwealth newsprint supplies.

NEWSPRINT

The communique said: "The possibility of increasing Commonwealth supplies of newsprint was examined and remitted for further study.

The importance of a continued supply from the United Kingdom to other Commonwealth countries of capital equipment and other goods needed for economic development was recognised.

"It was noted that the United Kingdom defence programme is not expected to lead to any serious falling off of exports from the United Kingdom to the rest of the Commonwealth, but that if there were any signs of appreciable change in particular products, the United Kingdom Government would give other Commonwealth Governments the fullest possible advance information

"The Ministers considered the effects of present or prospective increase in the price of both raw materials and manufactured goods, and recognised the need for continuous close consultation between Commonwealth Governments on these matters.

"The Ministers also reviewed questions concerning international agreements including the Havana Charter and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and matters relating to Japanese trade"

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

"On the financial side, the Ministers reviewed the developments in the balance of payments of the sterling area since the meeting of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers in July 1949,, including the effect of the measures adopted as a result of that meeting

"They noted with satisfaction the improvement in the dollar position to which those measures had made a most important contribution and agreed that the restoration of the central gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area to an adequate level remained of great importance.

"They discussed future prospects including the likely effect of the recent developments in the international situation and agreed upon the need to persevere with measures designed to increase the dollar earings of the sterling area, whether by exports or by the provision of dollar-earning services

"The Ministers of the sterling area countries concerned agreed upon the need to maintain strict economy in dollar expenditure.

"Discussion on these matters will continue through the ordinary methods of Commonwealth consultation".

The 'communique' stated that the primary object of the meetings was to provide an opportunity for mutual explanations of policy and for exchange of views. There was "very considerable measure" of agreement on the numerous subjects discussed.

"On the trade side, the Ministers reviewed the progress which has been made in Commonwealth co-operation in trade matters and particularly in the production of goods that are essential to the economics of Commonwealth countries", the 'communique' added

Among the Ministers who took part in the various meetings during the week were Mr. George McIlraith, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Canada), Mr. John McEwen, Minister of Commerce and Agriculture (Australia), Mr. K. J. Holyoake, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Marketing, (New Zealand), Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Finance Minister, (India), Ghulam Mohammed, Minister of Finance (Pakistan), J. K. Jayawardene, Minister of Finance and A. Ratnayake (Ceylon). Britain was represented among others by Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, Minister of State for Econmic Affairs.

THE TWO-WAY EXODUS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23 (PTI): During the past 24 hounrs 6,503 Hindus and 2,080 Muslims arrived in West Bengal from Eastern Pakistan by rail and 6,416 Hindus and 3,213 Muslims left, states a press note issued by the West Bengal Government today.

By air, 96 Hindus and 62 Muslims arrived and 40 Hindus and 58 Muslims left.

TEHERAN, Sept. 23. (PTI-Reuter): The Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs Monsea Rais and the Italian Ambassador here, Marchese Rossi Longhi, will sign a treaty of friendship between their two countries tomorrow.

REVISION OF BORDERS

Protest Against Egypt's Proposal

BENGHAZI, LIBYA, Sept. 23. (PTI-Reuter): The Emir of Cyrenaica, Mohammed Idris El Senissi, has cabled the heads of Arab delegations to the United Nations of the general assembly protesting against Egypt's proposal for a revision of the Libyan-Egyptian border, usually reliable sources here said today.

Egypt wants to annex Bardia and Giarabub oasis, the historic home of the Sennusi dynasty, under this revision.

Royal Family Member's House Searched

CAIRO, Sept. 23. (PTI-Reuter): Prince Abbas Halim, a member of the Egyptian royal family, disclosed today that he was the "high personality" whose houses in Cairo and Alexandria were searched by the police this week, when probing allegations that useless weapons were bought for the army, while it was fighting in Palestine.

Prince Abbas Halim said he was not angry or annoyed.

"On the contrary, this is a courageous step. I only hope the authorities will now search houses of all those whose names have been mentioned in connection with these grave charges" he said.

Sirajuddin A. Vasi Passes Away

Gandhiji Was His Guest During Dandi March

With the sudden death by heart failure of Mr. Sirajuddin A. Vasi on Wednesday last, at the age of 80, Bombay has lost a stalwart social reformer. Mr. Vasi, who hailed from Surat, belonged to the Wawoodi Bohra Community. He started his career with a commercial concern in Bombay, and it was not till he had put in long years of honest hard work that he was able to start business on his own. But once started, he made rapid progress and the firm of Siraj A. Vasi and Co. soon came to occupy a leading position among importing firms in Bombay. Wealth and success in business, however, were not the end all and be all of life for him.

He was a reformer with progressive views on social questions which brought him in sharp conflict with the Mullaji Saheb of the Dawoodi Bohra Community and the inevitable consequence was that he had to suffer excommunication and ostracism.

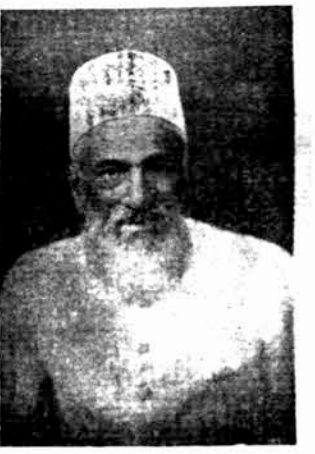
Though the consequences of excommunication told adversely on his business and social life, undeterred, he continued the agitation for reforms in the community. The recent legislation which has crippled the extraordinary powers of ex-communication which the Mullaji Saheb so ruthlessly exercised, may be taken to be the fruitful culmination of the agitation against ex-communication which was started by pioneer reformers like the late Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy and Mr. Sirajuddin Vasi. The youths of the Bohra community looked to him for inspiration and guidance, and he was always at their beck and call. He was a staunch and fearless advocate of higher education for the girls of his community, and he had the satisfaction of seeing his eldest grand daughter become the first woman graduate and trained teacher of the Bohra community.

STAUNCH NATIONALIST

In politics, Mr. Sirajuddin Vasi was a staunch nationalist. It may be recalled that he was associated with Gandhiji during the salt satyagraha movement. In fact Gandhiji was his guest at Dandi on that historic occasion which has now become a landmark in the country's struggle for freedom. During 1930, he joined the satyagraha movement and served a term of imprisonment. Thereafter, he took a prominent part in Congress activities in Bombay. He was a staunch khadi-ite and even his fez cap used to be covered with a white khadi covering. Till the end, he wore nothing but white khadi clothes which were always immaculately clean.

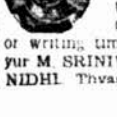
HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

He had a zest for life and his love for children was amazing. A man of varied and manifold interests, he was a warm and generous friend and quickly forgot and forgave faults in others. Even in his old age he was punctiliously careful in the discharge of his social duties. He had acquired a large circle of friends in all communities in Bombay, and in later years, the members of the Dawoodi Bohra community, who had ostracised him earlier in life, came to love and respect him as their revered leader. This was testified to by the large number of the members of his community who attended his funeral to pay their last respects to him. He was a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity and lived most of his life in a predominantly Hindu locality in Parel and Chinchpokli. It is a tribute to his popularity with the Hindu community that during the worst communal riots and disturbances, when murder and arson were rampant in the locality in which he lived, he and the members of his family were never once molested. By his death, Bombay has lost a stalwart social reformer who had the courage to suffer for his convictions. Future generations will acknowledge with gratitude the debt they owe to this sincere social reformer. May his soul rest in peace.



Late Sirajuddin A. Vasi

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



Recipient of many Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual Life reading monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2 Horoscope or writing time required Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI Thyagarayanagar Madras 17

10,000 Huts Collapse

FLOOD HAVOC IN JAMMU

JAMMU, Sept. 23 (PTI).

NEARLY ten thousand huts have collapsed in different parts of Jammu Province and over two thousand in the city as a result of the torrential rains and floods, according to reports received here so far.

About fifty villages have been washed away and several persons are feared to have died in house collapses in various parts of the province.

The biggest ever flood in Tawi on Monday displaced three thousand persons living in the lower part of Jammu City who were safely evacuated from the water submerged area and were given timely help.

The Tawi which swelled to a level of twentyeight feet, damaged the water works and electric power house throwing Jammu into complete darkness

Almost all roads connecting the far-flung areas of this province have collapsed or washed away. Huge landslides are blocking the main roads. Lines of communications were also paralysed for four days.

The Kashmir Government have set up several committees to render help to the affected persons.

SEVERE LOSS OF LIFE IN KASHMIR

Parts Of Valley Under Flood Water

SRINAGAR, Sept. 23 (PTI): Severe loss of human life and livestock are feared in the intense floods that have submerged different parts of the Kashmir Valley, according to latest reports reaching here.

Several mud houses and other weak structures have collapsed to the fury of rushing waters.

In Srinagar itself, several houseboats torn off their moorings were smashed to pieces by the whirling waters of the Jhelum. A number of marriages have been postponed as the floods have cut off would-be brides and bridegrooms.

Rescue operations are now afoot to evacuate marooned people to places of safety. Certain parts of the Valley are still submerged under 15 feet water which is the highest level ever in Kashmir's history.

The Srinigar station of Radio Kashmir which was restored yesterday went off the air again this morning.

HALF OF W. PUNJAB AFFECTED

LAHORE: An overall picture of the floods in the Punjab shows that nearly one half of the province has been affected to a more or less extent, says a Press Note

Rough estimate of the worst affected area is about 1,500 square miles between the Ravi and Chenab and on either bank of the two rivers. In this area colossal damage has been caused to property, public and private, including railway lines, roads, canals etc

"WITH GOD ALL THINGS ARE POSSIBLE"

Are you facing difficult problems about money, health, love, family, profession and feel unhappy and discouraged? If so send your full name and address with confidential—details of your troubles and worries and I will send you full particulars about the remarkable Occult way of helping you to success, joy and happiness very quickly. Let the Miracle of prayer work wonders for you The sooner you start the sooner you get results. Enclose your Birth Date or copy of Horoscope if available

PROF. SEKHAR

The Great Mesmerist & Zamindar,
ELLORE (W. G. Dt.)

FLOODS IN PUNJAB RECEDING

Rail Communications Being Restored

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 23 (PTI): Mr. J. M. Srinagesh, Commissioner of Jullundur Division, told a press conference here today that during the past 30 to 40 years there have been no such rains and floods in the Punjab as the ones that are being experienced at present in six districts."

Mr. Srinagesh said that practically all the rivulets and several nullahs had swollen and formed themselves into virtual rivers. At some places they had joined the rivers Sutlej and Beas and formed big sheets of water running from six to ten miles in Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Amritsar and Gurdaspur districts.

The Commissioner made the following points:

Flood waters were at present receding rapidly releasing vast stretches of marshy land.

Heavy damage to property, grain stocks, crops and cattle was done.

In the whole Jullundur district, only 50 bags of wheat and 25 bags of rice belonging to Government had been destroyed by water.

RELIEF MEASURES

Government were arranging to give to cultivators sufficient quantities of wheat seeds for cultivation in the form of taccavi loans.

In order to avoid the spread of cholera or malaria Government were taking immediate steps, distributing paludrine and disinfecting wells. All rats in the flooded area had died.

The military, particularly the I.A.F. and the Northern India Flying Club were doing their best to transport relief to the flood-stricken people.

Due to breaches caused in the railway track by floods rail communications between the following stations are still under suspension, it is officially learnt: Pathankot-Nagrota, Amritsar-Khem Karan, Amritsar-Dera-Baba-Nanak, Lohian Khas-Nikodar, Batala-Qadian.

Rail communications between the following stations, which had been closed earlier, have now been resumed: Jullundur-Nikodar, Jullundur-Ferozepore, Ludhiana-Ferozepore.

Floods Cause Heavy Damage In PEPSU

PATIALA, Sept. 23 (UPI): Serious havoc was caused by the recent rains and floods in Patiala and East Punjab States Union, rendering the problem of rehabilitation of refugees more acute.

This was disclosed today by Sodhi Surjit Singh, Custodian, to pressmen.

He said the PEPSU Government had sanctioned Rs. 50,000 for immediate relief and had also instructed the Deputy Commissioners to grant liberal relief to those who were in a position to repair houses.

Leakage Of Exam Papers In Uttar Pradesh

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23: Judgment has been delivered by Syed Muhammed Hussain, Honorary Special Magistrate, in examination papers leakage case of the U.P. Board of High School and Intermediate Examination.

The Magistrate sentenced five accused to two and a half years' imprisonment. Two were found not guilty and acquitted.

Red Leaflets Found

RANCHI, Sept. 23 (UPI): Communist leaflets incorporating detailed instructions as to how to paralyse the Government along with minutes of secret meetings and subscription books are alleged to have been recovered in the course of a surprise raid by the police in a house in the village of Joradih under the Balarampur police station in Manbhum District. The house belonged to a Communist wanted by the police.

"ONE VAST LAKE"

Survey Of Affected Areas In Ferozepore

JULLUNDUR, Sept. 23 (PTI): Some flooded areas of Ferozepore District were witnessed by a PTI Correspondent last evening from the air. After a few minutes flight, a plane of the Northern India Flying Club passed over several patches of land covered by mud or sand.

There was no sign of vegetation on them but the way they were cut up into small squares and rectangles showed that they were cultivated fields before the floods.

Cruising along Sutlej river it was found that the expanse of the river had considerably widened and it gave the appearance of a vast lake particularly at the confluence of rivers Sutlej and Beas.

Green fields of flourishing crops were, however, still visible in some places. These were apparently sugar cane fields that had withstood the onslaught of the rains.

A feature of the landscape was the vast number of rainwater ponds of various sizes and the large number of rivulets that were emptying themselves into the rivers. One or two of these had now dried up just before reaching the river.

They had apparently choked their mouth with silt. They have now formed themselves into long narrow snake-like lakes of rainwater.

The floods in Gurdaspur and Amritsar District are much worse.

Food Despatches To Deficit States

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (PTI): During the week ended September 15, the Central Ministry of Food despatched 1,13,250 tons of food grains to deficit areas.

Of this Bombay received 38,000 tons; Madras 35,300, West Bengal 8,450; Travancore and Cochin 8,050, and Bihar 4,900 tons. Other areas received 18,550 tons.

MILITARY TRAINING

Congress Presidents' Appeal To The Youth

NASIK, Sept. 23 (PTI): The importance of military education for the youth of the country was stressed by Mr. Purushottam Das Tandon, Congress President, in an address to students of the Bhonsala Military school today. He was received by Mr. M. Kayande, general secretary of the school.

"For a long time, I have been advocating the view that training in arms should be provided all over the country," he said.

The country had immense manpower, he added, but it was not used in defending the country, that could be done only by disciplined and trained men, not merely by crowds.

Mr. Tandon said military education should form a compulsory subject in the education of boys. They would, however, be free to join the army if they wanted to or to take up other careers. But when the country required them they should be immediately available.

Referring to the Bhonsala military school, Mr. Tandon said, as far as he was aware it was the only unofficial attempt made in the country to provide military education to students, and he hoped that Government would come forward to help the institution.

Mr. Tandon witnessed demonstrations of shooting and horse riding given by the students.

TANDON FOR CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA Sept 23 (PTI): The Congress President Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon will arrive in Calcutta on September 30, according to information received at the Provincial Congress Committee's office.

Plea To Extend Date Of Filing Claims

KARNAL, Sept. 23 (UPI): Representation for extending the last date for filing the claims on immovable property and for the registration of claims on village immovable property on collective basis was made ot the Additional Chief Claim Commissioner, Government of India here, by representatives of refugees. They also requested the government to lower down the limit of valuation for registrable property to Rs. 3,000.

Zinc Sulphide Production

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (UPI): The production of zinc sulphide in Rajasthan will eliminate imports of spelter into India when the metal Corporation of India, which operates a lead-zinc mine in Udaipur, will bring their ore-dressing plant into production stage. It is expected about 12 to 15 tons of zinc sulphide concentrates will be produced daily.

Role Of A. I. R. In Classical Music

DIWAKAR CONFERS WITH MUSICIANS AND ART CRITICS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The All-India Radio is considering ways and means of not only promoting Indian Classical Music but also making plans for popularising it" said Shri R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, in the course of an informal discussion with musicians and persons interested in Indian Classical Music this afternoon. The meeting took place at the Office of the Station Director, All-India Radio, Bombay.

Messrs. Vilayat Hussain Khan, Shanker Rao Vyas, D. R. Deodhar, Krishna Udyavarkar, Chidanand Nagarkar, Pannalal Ghosh, S. A. Deshpande, D. G. Vyas, R. K. Trivedi and K. A. Chidambram were present.

This was the fourth in the series of discussions which the Minister has been having recently with a view to furthering Indian Classical music on All-India Radio.

Inviting the views of those present, Shri Diwakar said that various suggestions had been made so far and he found general agreement that classical music should be given more importance on the radio and demonstrative talks and lectures on various aspects of Indian music should be broadcast and should, if possible, be published later for general information.

In the course of the discussion, there was a suggestion that classical music concerts of fairly long duration should be broadcast more often and attempts should be made to bring together the two systems of Indian music, the North Indian and the Karnatic, all over the country. All-India Radio could help the cause of classical music by securing records of old masters and including them in its programmes.

It was felt that greater attention should be paid to instrumental music and one of the means suggested to popularise classical instrumental music was for All-India Radio to encourage the formation of a orchestras in the country which would help develop thematic music. Another suggestion made was that greater attention should be paid to creative work in classical music by way of new compositions. It was also generally agreed that the younger generation should be encouraged to take more active interest in classical music.

Shri Diwakar said that all the suggestions made so far would be carefully examined and pooled and steps would be taken to implement them, as far as possible.

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Bhadrapad Shud 13 2006
Muslim: Zilhej 11 1369
Parsi: Farwardin 22 1320
Sunrise 6-28 a.m.
Sunset 6-34 p.m.
Hightide 11-04, 23-22
Lowtide 04-44, 17-26.

Today's Engagements

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETH SABHA: A Musical Concert by Travancore Samasthana Vidvan Sri G. N. Balasubramaniam—Vocal accompanied by Sri R. S. Gopalakrishnan—Violin, Sri S. V. S. Narayanan Mridangam and Sri Vaidyanathan Ghatam today at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the South Indian Education Society's School Hall, Matunga G.I.P.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Congratulatory, meeting to the organisers of the Tamil Magazine "Sarvodayam", at 6 p.m. Sangham Premises, Matunga.

MARATTA MANDIR: Annual general meeting, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge 3 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Meeting at Jehangir Wadia Building Fort 6-15 p.m.

Illicit Liquor Seized

COUPLE UNDER ARREST

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A huge working still complete with all its paraphernalia was 'discovered' when the Prohibition police raided the Kalina village, two miles from Santa Cruz East towards the Aerodrome. Three hundred and eighty four gallons of wash and nine gallons of illicit liquor were seized by the police.

The Prohibition police had received information that illicit distillation was going on in this village on a large scale. They kept a watch for the whole of the last night and raided the place at 1 a.m. this morning, surprising John Lewis and his wife alleged to be assiduously attending to a still. They were put under arrest.

Sindhi Adult Missing

BOMBAY Saturday.

Shrimati Kamlabai wife of Sugnamal residing in Barrack No. 1894 Kalyan Camp No. 5 has reported to the Police that her husband Sugnamal S/O Hemraj Talrija alias Chogumal to whom she has been married for the last 11 years, has left her over a year and a half ago and she has not since heard from him.

Sugnamal who is 40 years of age and a resident and native of Quetta is by profession a motor driver and described as a tall man with a fair complexion. Tattooed over his right arm is the name "Chogumal" in English and Sindhi beside a "Rose" flower tattoo design.

Shrimati Kamlabai is anxious to contact her missing husband and any information about his present whereabouts will be greatly appreciated by her. She can be communicated with at the Kalyan address mentioned above or through the Police.

TWO ARRESTED IN AHMEDABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23.

Two proprietors of the Niranjan Trade Works, Ahmedabad were arrested by the Central Enforcement Directorate, Ahmedabad Branch for alleged dealing in yarn on bogus and unauthorised licences. After preliminary enquiries, they were handed over to the local police. It is reported that a bogus customer was sent with signed notes and they were trapped.

DEHRI-ON-SONE, Sept. 23, (UPI): Two persons are reported to have been killed and four others injured, one seriously, in course of a fight between two parties belonging to the two villages. The dispute arose over a plot of land at Darihat. Police enquiry is proceeding.

TODAY'S RADIO

SUNDAY September 24

AIR NEWS FROM DELHI

Bengali 7-30 a.m. 2-50 p.m. 7-30 English 8-0 a.m. 1-30 p.m. 6-0, Gujarati 8-45 a.m. 1-0 p.m. 6-10, 9-15 Kannada 7-45 a.m. 7-45, 3-15, Hindi 8-15 a.m. 1-40 p.m. Malayalam 7-30 a.m. 7-30 p.m. Marathi 8-30 am 12-50 pm 8-0 Oriya 7-15 a.m. 1-10 p.m. 7-15, 8-15 p.m. Tamil 7-15 a.m. 2 p.m. 7-15, Telugu 7-0 a.m. 1-50 p.m. 7-0 Urdu 9-0 a.m. 8-0 p.m.

BOMBAY

244 m. 7-40 Prog., 7-45 P. Trivedi. G songs, 8-15 S K. Abhyankar desi, 11-45 R Shankar, sitar, 12-15 For women, G 13-10 Shamla Mazgaonkar surmalhar, 13-40 Listeners' requests, 17-30 N A Dagar, dhanashree 18-10 A Navsariwala G songs 18-20 N A Dagar gauri, 18-50 K H Wakanar, purvi 19-10 Locals, 19-20 Violin and clarionet, 19-30 N A Dagar dhamar: hameer, 19-45 For industrial workers 20-30 P Swami, gottuvadya, 20-45 P Trivedi G songs, 21-15 Lalita Venkatram, K music, 21-45 Surprise item, 21-55 Musical interlude 22-0 N B C Sym. Orch

VARIATIONS

353 m., 7-30 Mangal prabhat, 8-0 V K Pradhan violin, 8-45 S K Abhyankar, M song, 11-0 Film songs, 12-15 J Muktidoot's musical feature, "Naharika", H, 13-00 K H Wakanar, M songs 13-50 Shamala Mazgaonkar, bhavgeet, 14-10, Ratnakant thumri 17-30 For children, M, 18-0 Suniti Telang, bhavgeet, 18-20 For villagers, and 18-50 in K, 20-15 Suniti Telang, M song 20-45 Letters' replies H, 21-0 Shamala Mazgaonkar, bhajan, 21-30 Radio trailer 21-45 Radio Orch., 22-0 Shamala Mazagaonkar, nayaki kannada.

BARODA

250 m., 7-30 Bhajanamhit 7-45 Prog., 7-50 As in Ahmedabad, 8-15 G Joshi vocal 9-0 C Shetya, violon, 9-15 T R. Hussain, G geets, 17-30 C Shetuye, violin, 17-45 As in Ahmedabad 18-10 G Joshi, vocal, 18-30 For rural listeners, 19-0 G geets, 19-15 As in Ahmedabad, 19-30 G Joshi vocal, 20-00 Geet Gujhari, 20-10 G Joshi, vo-Listeners' choice, 21-39 G Joshi, vocal.

AHMEDABAD

326 1m., 7-30 N Arjandas dilruba, 7-40 S Lakhia, bhajan, 7-50 N Arjandas, dilruba, 8-15 Prayer, 9-0 For children, G, 17-30 As in Baroda, 17-45 S Lakia G geets, 18-10 N Arjandas, dilruba, 18-30 Tell us, 18-45 S Lakhia, G geets, 18-55 N Arjandas, dilruba, 19-15 R L Trivedi Rughveda readings, 19-30 For industrial workers, G, 20-00 Locals 20-05 Lata Mangeshkar, 20-30 S Lakhia G geets, 20-40 N Arjandas, dilruba, 21-30 As in Baroda.

GOA

31.22m. 8-0 a.m. Hindi film music, 9-30 Music by air 9-45 Music by air, 10-0 Cavalcade of music, 10-30 Tropicana, 10-45 Pipes of melody, 11-0 Week's 10 top tunes, 12-0 p.m. Meet the band 12-30 Voice of prophecy, 1-0 Request prog., 2-0 Hindi request prog., 3-0 Hindi Film music, 4-0 Salon serenade, 4-30 Concert hall of air, 5-00 Through listening glass, 5-30 Back to Bible.

Changes In Hours Of Bombay Programmes

With effect from the week commencing Sunday, (September 24, 1950), the transmission hours of All-India Radio, Bombay, will be as follows:

BOMBAY-A

Transmission I from 07-30 to 09-00 hrs.
Transmission II from 13-00 to 14-30 hrs.
Transmission III (Special School Broadcast) from 16-20 to 17-00 hrs.
Transmission IV from 17-30 to 22-30 hours.

BOMBAY-B

Transmission I from 07-30 to 09-00 hrs.
Transmission II from 12-45 to 14-00 hours.
Transmission III (Special School Broadcast) from 16-20 to 17-00 hours.
Transmission IV from 17-30 to 22-30 hours.

On Sundays and Holidays, the Second Transmission will be on the air from 11-00 hours to 14-20 hours on both Bombay 'A' and 'B'.

With these changes, the Programme for Women in Hindi/Urdu will be broadcast every Monday from 13-00 hours to 13-40 hours on Bombay 'B' while the programme for Women in Marathi every Thursday will be from 13-00 to 13-40 hours on Bombay 'B'.

The feature in Marathi will be on the air at 20-45 hours on Mondays on Bombay 'B'.

BAKR-ID IN CITY

Mass Prayers At Azad Maidan

BOMBAY, Saturday

IDUL-AZHA, popularly known as Bakr-e-Id was celebrated by the city Muslims with great rejoicings today. It being a public holiday, all Government offices, Banks, Muslim shops and business and industrial concerns remained closed and Muslims in their new costumes were seen moving in Mohallas exchanging greetings.

Idul-Azha congregational prayers were offered by over 10,000 Muslims under the auspices of the Anjumane-Tabligul-Islam at Azad Maidan in the morning. The consuls of Islimic countries, the Prince of Palanpur and Mr. M. Y. Nurie were among the prominent persons who attended the prayers which were led by Moulana Hafiz Gulam Hussain. Prayers were also offered by Muslims in different mosques in the city.

An Inter-communal Id social gathering will be held under the auspices of the Social Workers' Group at the Group's premises at Mistry Mohalla near Pydhonie at 5 p.m.

Bakr-Id In Moscow

MOSCOW: Worshippers crowded the Moscow City Mosque yesterday to attend solemn prayers marking the annual Islamic feast day. The entire staff of the Pakistani embassy, headed by the Charge d' Affaires Mr. Mohammad Hassan, as well as other Muslims from the Arab State missions in Moscow, attended.

The Mullah of Moscow conducted the traditional Islamic service in Arabic, offering prayers from the Koran. In a brief sermon he expressed gratitude to Premier Josef Stalin and the Soviet State.

In Calcutta

CALCUTTA Sept 23 (PTI): Thousands of Muslims of Calcutta poured into the Maidan near Ochterlony Monument and said their congregational Id-ul-Azha prayers this morning with traditional solemnity.

Later they sacrificed goats and sheep. Muslims, young and old, attired in bright salwars and Punjabis, Sherwanis and pyjamas, then went round the city, paying goodwill visits to their friends.

PLANE FORCE-LANDS NEAR BARODA

Pilot Injured

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A single-engine aircraft of the Hind Provincial Flying club which took off from Allahabad to Baroda on a "ferry" flight force-landed yesterday evening at Bhathpur village, 95 miles south-west of Baroda, it was learnt here today.

The pilot Mr. Varma is reported to have received injuries in his legs, while the other occupant Captain J. K Singh, escaped unhurt.

The plane developed engine trouble while it was nearing Baroda. The aircraft was damaged.

Police Chief's Ban On Relief Procession

The following statement has been issued by Mr. Bhogilal Gandhi, Convener, Joint Relief Committee.

To help the helpless people of Assam, a Relief Committee of leading students Youths, and other social organisations, viz., Joint Relief Committee has been formed. For making relief work more effective, it was decided to have a procession on Sunday from 3rd Bholwada, Bhuleshwar. But it is regrettable that the Police Commissioner has refused permission for this relief procession without mentioning any reason.

Dr. Gouri Amma In City

Dr. P. Gouri Amma, retired civil surgeon, Cochin State, is in the city in connection with her plan of expansion of the Sevasadan at Trichur. Wellwishers and social workers can meet her at Godavari Bhuvan, 8th Road, Khar.

HEAVY RAINFALL IN ORISSA

All-India Weather

POONA, Sept. 23 (PTI) The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

The shallow depression in the north Bay of Bengal is passing inland this morning across the Orissa coast between Bhandbali and Puri. It is likely to move north Westwards and weaken. Under its influence, rainfall has been widespread and locally heavy in Orissa. Rainfall has also been widespread in the Konkan and Malabar south Kanara, and local in Gangetic West Bengal, Deccan Desh, south Hyderabad, coastal Andhra Desa, Tamilnad and Rayalaseema.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL SUNDAY EVENING: Rainfall will be fairly widespread in West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Madhya Pradesh, east Uttar Pradesh, and long the west coast south of Ratanagiri. There will be local showers in Assam, Vindhya Pradesh, west Madhya Pradesh, the hills of west Uttar Pradesh and one the west coast north of Ratanagiri. Scattered showers are likely elsewhere over the country outside Saurashtra and Kutch (Gujarat), Rajastha and the plains of the Punjab (India). Isolated heavy falls of rain are expected in north Orissa, Chota Nagpur and north east Madhya Pradesh.

The following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from June 1, 1950, and Departure from normal recorded at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday: Abu—60 0 72.1 plus 13.7, Ahmedabad 91 76 0 48.7 plus 20 9, Ahmednagar 81 67 0.1 18.9 plus 1.8, Allahbaad 92 76 0 35.9 plus 1.7, Ambala 89 71 0 33.9 plus 8.9, Bangalore 82 66 T 10.3 minus 6.4, Baroda 90 73 0 49.9 plus 16.5, Belgaum 76 67 0.1 52.5 plus 14.4, Bhuj 92 74 0 28.4 plus 16.1, BOMBAY 87 77 0.1 59.9 minus 5.7, Calcutta 90 79 0.2 43.2 minus 1.9, Cuttack 82 78 1.9 47.5 plus 2.9, Darjiling 69, Dehra Dun 86 67 0 76.3 plus 2.8, Delhi 91 73 0 32.4 plus 11.0, Gwalior 90 76 0 33.6, Hyderabad (Dn.) 88 72 0 31.1 plus 10.1, Indore 87 68 0 32.3 plus 1.5, Bhavnagar 91 73 0 20.4 plus 0.5, Jubbulpore 89 73 0 43.4 minus 7.0, Kanpur 92 75 0 23.8 minus 6.9, Kolhapur — 69 T 29.4 —, Lucknow 94 75 0 25.5 plus 8.8, Madras 91 71 2.7 19.0 plus 5.4 Mahabaleshwar 68 60 2.1 197.9 minus 48.6 Hussoorie 66 56 0.1 92.9 plus 20.9, Mysore 80 67 0.3 9.6 minus 4.4, Nagpur 91 75 0 26.0 minus 15.4, Ootacamund 57 52 0.1 23.5 minus 1.6, Patiala 89 71 0 26.9 - Patna 93 82 0 36.3 minus 2.6, Poona 82 67 0.4 16.4 minus 1.9, Rajkot 92 71 0 26.8 plus 3.9, Ranchi 83 71 0 61.3 plus 15.6, Shillong 70 — Sholapur 85 70 0.1 17.5 minus 1.2 Simla 69 55 0 62.3 plus 17.1 Surat 91 75 0 28.7 minus 9.9, Vizagapatnam 85 74 1.2 18.9 minus 0.5.

Occasional Showers In City Likely

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Fair to cloudy weather with occasional showers, has been officially forecast for Bombay City and the suburbs for the next 36 hours. Thundery conditions are expected in the Ghats.

Fairly widespread showers occurred in the Konkan and local thunder showers in Hyderabad State. During the 24 hours ended this morning 6 cents of rain were recorded at Colaba, 16 cents at Santa Cruz and the total rainfall so far at Colaba has been 59.9 inches, which is still 5.7 inches below normal.

Kala Nalayam To Stage Social Play

The Kala Nilayam which has been recently started in Matunga for the promotion of art in general and histrionic talents in particular, will be staging their inaugural performance with 'Vanavil' a Tamil Social written by Shri Aru Ramanathan who is noted for his pen in the South. The theme woven round a plot of modern trend of thought aiming at social reform, has a progressive touch of human understanding, richly supplemented by sallies of humour. The drama will be staged on the 14th October at the Podar College Matunga, in the presence of Dr. B. V. Narayanswamy Naidu who is besides member of the Indian Tariff Board, a well-known educationist, economist and lover of art.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN RAILWAYS

LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING WORKS

CHITTARANJAN, DIST. BURDWAN

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following categories for Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Chittaranjan, from Nationals of Indian Republic by birth or by Domicile. Persons of Indian descent, or citizens of Indian States which have not acceded to the Indian Republic or citizens of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territories adjacent to India are also eligible, but a declaration or an eligibility certificate issued by the Govt. of India will be necessary in their cases before appointment. All the posts are temporary at present but are likely to be made permanent.

(1) FOREMAN, BRASS FOUNDRY, Vacancy — one. Pay Scale Rs. 360-20-500.
(2) CHARGEMAN, BRASS FOUNDRY — Vacancy — one. Pay Scale Rs. 260-15-350.
(3) CHARGEMAN, BRASS FOUNDRY — Vacancy — one. Pay Scale Rs. 200-10-300.
(4) CHARGEMAN, IRON FOUNDRY — Vacancy — one. Pay Scale Rs. 260-15-350.

QUALIFICATIONS: The candidates should have passed the matriculation or equivalent examination and must have served a recognised period of apprenticeship in a reputed Foundry or in the Foundry Shops attached to reputed Mechanical Workshops with adequate Trade school or technical education. Degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering will be considered an additional qualification.

EXPERIENCE: For the post of Foreman the candidates must have held a position of responsibility for a period of 10 years in the supervisory cadre with independent charge of various sections of moulding, casting and coremaking and also acquired experience in labour control. Candidates for the posts of Chargemen should have experience of work in the supervisory cadre in the Brass and Iron Foundry for at least 5 years. The Candidates must be conversant with modern Foundry practice in the production of heavy and intricate castings and various types of mixtures used in Brass and Iron Foundry practice.

Other things being equal, preference will be given to East Bengal refugees.

Candidates with higher qualifications and exceptional abilities will be considered for higher initial pay in the grade.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE: As admissible according to Railway Rules from time to time.

AGE: Candidates must not be less than 18 years and ordinarily not more than 40 years on the 1st October, 1950. War service candidates will be allowed to deduct their effective war service for the purpose of the maximum age limit but they must submit their applications through the Employment Exchanges. Existing Government servants, in whose case the upper age limit prescribed does not apply, must submit their applications through their Heads of Departments or offices

Applicants should state in their applications (i) date of birth; (ii) educational qualifications, (iii) Technical qualifications and other attainments. (iv) details of experience, (v) community, (vi) Nationality and (vii) in case of displaced persons from Pakistan should submit a copy of the Refugee Registration Certificate.

Selected candidates will have to undergo the prescribed Medical test before appointment. Applications with the particulars stated in the preceding paragraph must reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer (not by name), Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Chittaranjan, Dist. Burdwan, on or before the 30th September, 1950.

Applications must be accompanied by attested copies of Matriculation and other certificates of attainments as well as character certificates granted by two Govt gazzetted officers or one stipendiary Magistrate without which they are liable to be rejected.

Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate from selection

GENERAL MANAGER

(8741)

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN RAILWAYS

LOCOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING WORKS, CHITTARANJAN

BURDWAN

EMPLOYMENT NOTICE

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(1) FOREMAN, BOILER CONSTRUCTION SHOP—Vacancy—One. Pay Scale Rs. 360-20-500.
(2) CHARGEMAN GR. I, BOILER CONSTRUCTION SHOP. Vacancy—One. Grade Rs. 260-15-350
(3) CHARGEMAN, GR. II, BOILER CONSTRUCTION SHOP. Vacancy—One. Grade Rs. 200-10 300.
(4) ASSTT. FOREMAN, ERECTING SHOP—Vacancy—One. Pay Scale Rs. 300-20-400.
(5) CHARGEMAN, GR. I, ERECTING SHOP.—Vacancies—2. Pay Grade Rs. 260-15-350.
(6) CHARGEMAN GR. III, FRAME AND TENDER SHOP—Vacancy—One. Gr. 150-7-185-8-225.
(7) ASSTT. FOREMAN, BOILER ASSEMBLY SHOP—Vacancy—One. Pay Scale Rs. 300-20-400. .....
(8) CHARGEMAN GR. III, BOILER ASSEMBLY SHOP—Vacancies—2. Gr. 150-7-185-8-225.

QUALIFICATIONS:— Candidates should have passed the Matriculation or equivalent examination and must have served a recognised period of apprenticeship in a reputed Mechanical workshop in the boiler or erecting trades with adequate trade school or technical education. Degree or Diploma in Mechanical Engg. will be considered as an additional qualification.

EXPERIENCE:— For the posts of Foremen and Asstt: Foremen, candidates must have held a position of responsibility for a period of 10 years in the supervisory cadre with independent charge of shop engaged in the erection of locomotives construction of boilers and also acquired experience in labour control. For the post of Chargemen, the candidates must have worked in a supervisory capacity in the Boiler or Erecting Shops for at least five years in charge of different sections and should have experience in handling labour. Candidates for Boiler construction shop should have specialised knowledge in the development, marking off and flanging of boiler plates and heavy press work.

Other things being equal, preference will be given to East Bengal refugees.

Candidates with higher qualifications and exceptional abilities will be considered for a higher initial pay in the grade.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE:— As admissible according to Railway rules from time to time.

AGE:— Candidates must not be less than 18 years and ordinarily not more than 40 years on the 1st October, 1950. War service candidates will be allowed to deduct their effective war service for the purpose of maximum age limit but they must submit their applications through the Employment Exchanges. Existing Government servants, in whose case the upper age limit prescribed above does not apply, must submit their applications through their Heads of Departments or offices.

Applicants should state in their applications (i) date of birth, (ii) educational qualifications, (iii) technical qualifications and other attainments, (iv) details of experience, (v) community, (vi) Nationality, and (vii) in case of displaced persons from Pakistan should also furnish a copy of Refugee Registration Certificate.

Selected candidates will have to undergo the prescribed medical test before appointment. Applications with the particulars stated in the preceding paragraph must reach the Chief Mechanical Engineer (not by name), Locomotive Manufacturing Works, Chittaranjan, District Burdwan on or before 30-9-50.

Applications must be accompanied by attested copies of Matriculation and other certificates of attainments as well as character certificates granted by two Government gazetted officers or one stipendiary Magistrate without which they are liable to be rejected.

Convassing in any form will disqualify a candidate from selection.

GENERAL MANAGER

8740

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136, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

OCTOBER SESSION: 1950-51

TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT:— (1) Wireless Telegraphy, (2) Radio Servicing Engineering. This Institute has been selected by the Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, as one of the Centres in the Eastern part of India for the all-India Examination for the Certificate of Competency as Wireless Operator.

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT:—(1) Assistant Station Master's Course:—Theory viz. Booking Clerks, Goods Clerks, Ticket Collectors and Guard's duties, Practical Trainspassing (in the Railway Transportation Model Room), (2) Telegraphy (Postal and Railway Standard) Final Examination in Telegraphy (Railway Standard) is conducted by a State Railway Authority. Lectures begin from the 31st October/50.

For Prospectus apply with seven postage stamps each of the value of nine pies, to A. L. Corbet, Esqr., Principal.

CONSTITUENCIES OF SAURASHTRA

Only Tentative For Inviting Public Suggestions

RAJKOT, Sept. 29. (PTI): A Saurashtra Government press note issued here yesterday says: "The proposals for the formation of constituencies for elections to the House of People and to the Saurashtra Legislative Assembly published on September 1, 1950, are only tentative proposals published at the instance of the Election Commissioner. They are not final but meant for the inviting public suggestions for any modifications in the said proposals.

CALCUTTA STRIKE CALLED OFF

INTUC Settlement With W. Bengal Government

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23, (PTI): The token general strike called by the Provincial Branch of the Indian National Trade Union Congress on September 27 is expected to be called off, following a settlement reached today between the West Bengal Government and the I. N. T. U. C. leaders.

The terms of settlement will now be placed before the General Council of the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress on September 25 for ratification.

The settlement was reached after a long discussion between the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, and Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President and Mr. Hariharnath Shastri, General Secretary of the I.N.T.U.C.

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Deputy Chairman of the planning Commission and wellknown Labour leader of Bombay was present during the discussion Mr Nanda. Mr. Desai and Mr. Shastri had arrived here this morning by air from Bombay.

The President and the General Secretary of the I.N.T.U.C. with Mr. Nanda met the Executive Council of the B. P.N.T.U.C. with the afternoon after which certain proposals were drawn up and put before the Government for consideration with a view to arriving at a settlement. The I. N. T. U. C. leaders had further discussion with the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, and the Labour Minister, Mr. K. P. Mookerjee, on these proposals and the latter agreed to accept the same.

Messrs. Khandubhai Desai and Harihar Nath Shastri along with Mr. Nanda left for Delhi by tonight's train.

tri along with Mr. Nanda left for Delhi by tonight's train.

In view of the acceptance by Government of the proposals, made by the President and Secretary of the I.N.T.U.C. in consultation with the Working Committee of B. P. N. T. U. C., the Government have been assured by the President and Sceretary of the I.N.T.U.C. that the proposed general strike called by B.P.N.T.U.C. on September 27 will be called off.

Foodgrains To Deficit Areas

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.

During the week ended September 15, the Central Ministry of Food despatched 1,13,250 tons of foodgrains to deficit areas.

The main receipients were Bombay (38,000 tons), Madras (35,300 tons), West Bengal (8,450 tons), Travancore and Cochin (8,050 tons) and Bihar (4,900 tons) Other areas received 18,550 tons.

THREE SENTENCED TO DEATH

Katur Village Raid Case Judgment

MASULIPATAM, Sept. 23 (PTI).— The Additional Sessions Judge, Mr. Krishna, sentenced yesterday three persons to death and twelve others to transportation for life on a charge of murder in what is known as "the Katur homeguard murder case". Six others were acquitted.

The case was a sequel to the raid by a gang of "armed Communists" on Katur village, about 30 miles from here, on the night of May 30 last year when they were alleged to have brutally done to death a home guard while he was sleeping in his house.

The gang, it was stated suspected him of having assisted the police in arresting some "under-ground Communists."

Extraction Of Nicotine

BANGALORE, Sept. 23 (UPI): The Board of Scientific and Industrial Research met here today to review researches conducted in connection with the extraction of nicotine from tobacco waste and the manufacture of various types of crockery from Mysore clay.

Sir C. V. Raman and Prof M. S. Thacker, Director of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore attended the meeting.

Heavy Downpour Prevents Holding Of Last Three Events

KHADE EXCELS ON GOLD SPA

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA Saturday

Today's programme at Poona commenced in ideal weather, but soon after 4-30 p.m. when the horses who had participated in the first division of the Panchgani Plate were returning to the paddock there was a sudden shower and it poured continuously. The sky was overcast and the stewards had no other alternative but to abandon the remaining three events.

The treble event pool was considered as a double and the tote returned Rs. 75 on this event. As many as 606 tickets were correctly solved.

As for the real business punters began shakily with victory for the neglected Star of America but the rest of the winners were easy to back.

Pandu Khade rode a magnificent finish on Gold Spa, facile winner of the first division of the Panchgani Plate. Both Gold Spa and the better supported Greek Star raced at the far end of the field in the early stage and the pair set out for the fray a furlong from home. Khade who had his mount on the far out made a desperate bid when easily putting back the firm favourite.

The following are the results:—

THE TALEGAON PLATE—1 Mile.

Mr. Rahim Khan Ibrahim Khan's STAR OF AMERICA 8-12 B. Khalil 1
Maharani Seeta Devi's KRANTI 8-12 P. Khade 2
Mr. Abbas Alimahomed's AZIZEH 8-12 Damodar 3
Mr. Shah Ambalal Motiram's PANNIHARI 8-12 Antoo 4
Not run: Krishnakamal, Sheribeen, Mexico.
Won by: 3/4 length, 1 1/4 length, 6 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 50 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 109, Places Rs. 29 and Rs. 16.
Winner trained by: Sadiq.

THE JEJURI PLATE (Div. II)—5 Furlongs.

Mr. R. J. Sigtia's GALLOPING LAD 9-0 Duffy 1
Mr. Jal Dinshaw's WEDDING DAY 9-0 Purtusingh 2
Mrs. Neville Wadia, Miss B. Dinshaw, Mrs. C. Bying and Mr. R. K. F. Singh's OTHELLO 9-0 S. Chavan 3
Mr. C. A. Murad's DELHI DURBAR 9-0 Damodar 4
Not run: Queen of Kandy.
Won by: Nk., 1/4 lengths, 3 1/2 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 6 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 31, Places Rs. 15 Rs. 15 and Rs. 19.
Winner trained by: W. Buckley.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE (Div. III) —1 Mile.

Messrs S. Zito and Adam M. Bharucha's TITINA 8-2 I. Khan 1
M/s. Hugo Wachsmann and D N. Shroff's CREPE DE CHINE 7-7 Devaney 2
Mr. R K F Singh's ODDS AGAIN 9-1 Peirce 3
Maharaja of Kolhapur's INDIAN PORT 8-10 Aurobinda 4
Not run: Sweet Love, King's Pleasure.
Won by: 2 1/2 lengths, 3/4 length, Nk
Time: 1 min. 49 2-5 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 52, Places Rs. 15, Rs. 21 and Rs. 15.
Winner trained by: Dr. Pillay.

THE LONAGAON PLATE—6 Furs.

Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Modi's DILKI-BAT 8-2 Kheemsingh 1
Rajkumari Mrudularaje of Akalkot's MANISHA 8-7 Amir Ahmed 2
Mr. A J Wadia's TOMCAT 8-7 S. Chavan 3
Mrs. A. E Raymond and Mr. R. A Fox Raymond's FULL HOUSE 9-3 R. Kadam 4
All ran
Won by 1 1/2 length, 2 1/4 lengths, 1 length
Time: 1 min. 16 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 20, Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 21.
Winner trained by: Talib.

THE JEJURI PLATE (Div. I)—5 Furlongs.

The Raja of Akalkot's MOONLIGHT & SHADOWS 9-0 Medhe 1
Maharaja of Gwallor's CASANOVA 9-0 Kasbekar 2
Mr. J. R. Bhadani's SHERIBEEN 8-11 P. Khade 3
M/s. A. S. Motabhoy and Hamza Ali's POP 9-0 Hanuman Singh 4
Not run: Bessemer, Azizeh, Anasuya, Queen of the Turf, Kranti, Cintra, Krishnakamal.
Won by: Shd., 3 1/2 lengths, 8 lengths.
Time: 1 min. 6 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 20, Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 14.
Winner trained by: Powar.

THE PANCHGANI PLATE (Div. I) —1 Mile.

Mr. J. R. Bhadani's GOLD SPA 8-8 P. Khade 1
M/s. A. C. and Sohrab A. C. Ardeshir's GREEK STAR 8-9 Duffy .. 2
Mr. J. P. G. Stevenson's STEVE 8-4 Purtusingh 3
Mr. Kelso's MASKED LADY 8-7 S. Chavan 4
Not run: Fairy Way, Jouette, G. Street, Gitanjali, Chetna.
Won by: 1 3/4 length, 3/4 length, 1 1/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 46 secs.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 37, Places Rs. 13 Rs. 13 and Rs. 15.
Winner trained by: Maj Jadhav.

Due to heaviest rain in Poona, the 7th, 8th and 9th Races were cancelled.

EAST BENGAL BAG ANOTHER TROPHY

Delhi Cloth Mills Football Tourney

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23, (PTI): East Bengal and I. F. A. Champions qualified for the Final of the Delhi Cloth Mills Football Tournament today by beating the Youngmen by three goals to nil. All the goals were scored by Dhanraj.

The I. F. A. Champions who played a one all draw yesterday took the field in a challenging mood and scored their first goal within fifteen minutes of the beginning. Their second goal followed only five minutes after.

East Bengal who established complete supremacy over the Youngmen scored the third goal, five minutes before the close.

HYPERBOLE SCORES AT ASCOT

ASCOT, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. James P. Rank's Hyperbole won the Knight's Royal Stakes run over 1 mile here today. Lord Rosebery's Peter Flower was second and Mr. R. McIlhagga's Princess Trudy was third.

Betting: 11 to four Hyperbole 10 to one Peter Flower 8 to one Princess Trudy.

Won by 3 lengths with a neck between second and third.

Wat Tyler did not run.

Gordon Richard's rode Silver Gate, Rae Johnstone Princess Trudy.

Marcel Boussac's Djelfa won the Princess Elizabeth Stakes run over five furlongs here today. Major J. H. Paines, Doutelle was second and Captain Arnold Wills's, Safehold third.

Ten ran

Betting: 5 to four on Djelfa; 100 to eight La Doutelle 9 to four Safehold.

Won by one and a half lengths with 4 lengths between second and third.

Dilip Sampat Out To Claim Another Title

MISS SULTANA SUCCUMBS TO TIME LIMIT RULE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dilip P. Sampat is on his way to claim another men's singles title in this season as he got the better of his former opponent Ossie Dyer in three straight games in the semi-final round. He now meets Khanchand in the final.

The women's singles final which promised to be a marathon affair fizzled out into a time limit game when Miss Sultana and Mrs. S. Joshi began a pat ball game. Sultana tried here variations with occasional chops, but with Suhasini merely lifting the ball back a dull affair was seen. Mrs. S. Joshi won the title on a time limit.

The women's double's title was claimed by the noted combination of Miss Enid Bocarro and Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla in two well contested games. They defeated their old rivals Mrs. Joshi and Miss Jaya Walawalkar.

S.K. Thacgersey and C.P. Nayudu beat M. L. Lulla and S.L. Bajaj to claim the juniors doubles title.

The men's doubles final will be fought out between V.M. Nadkarni and N.B. Mistry against Ossie Dyer and H.M. Khanchand. The former pair were fully extended by A.I. Jacob and S. K. Thackersey, while the latter pair won in three easy games against Sampat and J.S. Patkar.

The following were the results:-

WOMEN'S SINGLES (FINAL)

Mrs Suhasini Joshi beat Miss S. Sultana 21-14; 11-21; 14-15 (time limit), 13-12; 6-5.

JUNIOR'S DOUBLES (FINAL)

S.K. Thackersey and C.P. Nayudu beat M. L. Lulla and S. L. Bajaj 21-19; 21-14.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES (FINAL)

Miss Enid Bocarro and Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla beat Mrs S Joshi and Miss Jaya Walawalkar 21-19; 21-17.

MEN'S SINGLES (SEMI-FINALS)

H.M. Khanchand beat Soli Shroff 21-9; 21-10; 21-12.

Dilip P. Sampat beat Ossie Dyer 21-19; 21-16; 21-10.

MEN'S DOUBLES (SEMI-FINAL)

V.M. Nadkarni and N.B. Mistry beat S. K Thackersey and A. I. Jacob 21-16; 20-22; 21-14; 21-18.

Ossie Dyer and H.M. Khanchand beat D.P. Sampat and J.S. Patkar 21-10; 21-17; 21-18.

KANGA CRICKET LEAGUE

To-day's Fixtures

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following are the fixtures for today's matches in the Dr. Kanga Cricket League.

DIVISION "A"

Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club Vs. Cricket Club of India on CCI Ground at the Brabourne Stadium. Umpires Messrs M. S. Merchant and R. D. Kumbhar.

National Cricket Club Vs Baronet Cricket Club on Baronet C.C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:— Messrs P. R. Bharucha and S. M. Makhija.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Vs Dadar Union Sporting Club on P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea-face. Umpires:— A. N. Desai and S. V. Gangolli.

Shivaji Park Gymkhana Vs. Sunder Cricket Club on Shivaji Park Gymkhana Ground at Shivaji Park. Umpires:— Messrs. K. A. Pradhan and M. R. Bhickaji.

Fort Vijay Cricket Club Vs. Islam Gymkhana on Islam Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea-face. Umpires:— J. G. Rangnekar and K. R. Valdya.

Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club Vs. Jolly Cricketers on Sunder C. G. Ground at Cross Maidan. Umpires:- Messrs J. R. Patel and D. K. Naik.

DIVISION "B"

New Hind Sporting Club Vs. Prabhu Young Cricketers on New Hind S.C. Ground at Matunga. Umpires:- Messrs. M. V Chitnis and R V Limaye

Naoroz Cricket Club, Vs. Sind Hindus Sports Club on Naoroz C.C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:- Messrs S. P. Thossar and N. S. Achhadwala.

Dadar Parsi Colony Sports Club Vs. Bombay City Police Club on Grant Medical College Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea-face. Umpires:- Messrs H. A. Tata and K. T. Pandit.

Khar Gymkhana Vs. Parsi Cyclists Sports Club on Parsi Cyclists S.C. Ground at the Azad Maidan. Umpires:— Messrs R. Shrinivasan and B. A. Sakhardande.

Parsee Gymkhana Vs. Matunga Gymkhana on Parsee Gymkhana Ground at the Kennedy Sea-face. Umpires:— Messrs J. J. Siganporia and E. F. Pavri.

DIVISION "C"

Bandra Gymkhana Vs. Aga Khan Gymkhana on Young Zoroastrian C.C Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:- Messrs D. F. Panthaki and G. K. Nadirsha.

John Bright Cricket Club Vs. Lad Cricket Club on John Bright C.C. Grounud at Azad Maidan. Umpires: Messrs. H. S. Mehta and V. S. Koregaonkar.

Cresent Cricket Club Vs. Pathare Prabhu Cricketers on Matunga Gymkhana at Matunga Umpires:- Messrs C. R. Morporia and S. K. Kasna.

Friends' Union Sports Club Vs. Sassanian Cricket Club on Sassanian C.C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:- Messrs V. S. Purushottam and M. S. Joseph.

Bhatia Sports Club Vs. Bohra Cricketers on Fort Vijay C. C. Ground at Azad Maidan. Umpires:- Messrs R. C. Borges and P. S. Nerlekar.

Romero Retains Title

MADRID, Sept. 22. (PTI-Reuter): Luis Romero, the Spanish and European bantamweight champion successfully defended his title against Marcel Mathiew, the French champion and challenger, winning a fifteen round contest on points at the sports place in Barcelona. Mathiew received heavy punishment particularly in the last round.

WEST INDIANS LEAVE ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 23. (PTI-Reuter): The main party of the West Indies Cricket Team which toured England this Summer left for home today.

A few players are staying in England to study while Frank Worrell and Sonny Ramadhin have joined the Commonwealth team to tour India.

John Goddard the West Indies captain said before leaving:—"We thoroughly enjoyed our cricket and every moment of our stay in England".

WILL UNITED STATES OBLIGE?

Aid Without Political Strings Attached

SIX-YEAR PLAN FOR SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON. Sept. 23.

AMERICA will not be represented at the South-East Asia Conference opening here on Monday but will be kept fully informed.

It is felt various six-year development programmes cannot succeed without America giving financial help, but few countries are likely to welcome the help, if any political strings are attached to it.

Britain was anxious to convince Asian people that life can be fuller and freer outside Communism at the Commonwealth Ministers' Conference which ended yesterday. It is understood India Pakistan and Ceylon expressed reluctance to control the prices of raw materials, unless the prices of manufactured goods were also controlled. The matter was left for further consulations between the various Governments

COMMONWEALTH PLAN

LONDON, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Ministers from seven Commonwealth countries will meet here on Monday to discuss a six-year £1,725 million Commonwealth plan for the development of South-East Asian countries.

The Ministers, representing all countries except South Africa, will consider the draft on which Commonwealth technical experts and officials have been working here for the last three weeks.

South Africa did not attend the Sydney conference, in May last, from which the London meetings have stemmed.

SIX YEAR PLAN

The plan, as at present envisaged, has been evolved by co-ordinating six-year development programmes submitted by 4 countries-India, Pakistan, Ceylon, and the British territories of South-East Asia.

The British territories of South-East Asia have been considered as a single economic unit for the purpose of this plan and will be represented at the conference by Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British Commissioner General for South-East Asia.

Five non-Commonwealth countries of South Asia, Burma, Siam and three associate states of French Indo-China, have accepted invitations to attend the conference, but for various reasons have not been able to submit their own schemes so far.

Burma will attend the conference as an observer only, and will be represented by its ambassador to Britain, U Ohn

INDIAN PROGRAMME

Indonesia's reply to the British invitation to attend is awaited.

The Indian programme for the plan involves an expenditure of Rs. 18,400 millions of which India would internally raise about Rs. 10,300 millions, the rest having to be raised from external sources.

Ceylon and Malaya are reported to have submitted six-year programme involving expenditure of approximately Rs. 1,500 millions and Rs. 700 millions respectively.

India, Pakistan and Ceylon, who have submitted six-year programmes, will be represented by their Finance Ministers Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Mr. Ghulam Mohammed, and Mr. J. R. Jayawardene, respectively. The talks, are expected to last for about 10 days.

The Pakistan plan is said to be in the region of Rs. 2,500 millions, of which Pakistan would raise fifty per cent internally.

The programme is understood to lay stress on the development of agricultural, multi-purpose hydro-electric, transport and industrial scheme.

The non-Commonwealth countries of South Asia who have accepted invitations will join the talks on Oct. 2.

Among those attending the talks of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee are representatives of Ceylon, Britain, India, Pakistan, Australia, New Zealand and Canada.

The Commonwealth Consultative Committee meeting will be presided over by Mr. Hugh Gai Skell, the British Minister for economic affairs.

Dato Onn Bin Jaafar, President of the United Malay National Organisation (Umno) and C. C. Tan, Singapore Progressive Party Leader, will advise the United Kingdom Delegation.

The British Treasury today announced that the Commonwealth Consultative Committee would consider the draft constitution for the Technical Assistance Bureau which was prepared at Colombo in July.

At the meeting in Sydney last May, it was decided to initiate a technical assistance scheme for south and south-east Asia and a fund of £8,000,000 were contributed by the member countries for that purpose.

PAKISTANIS RAID INDIAN VILLAGE

Party Opens Fire And Kidnaps One Person

AMRITSAR, Sept. 23, (PTI): About a dozen Pakistanis in civilian clothes, accompanied by seven or eight Pakistani soldiers, crossed the border and opened fire on three Indian villagers working in the field this week, according to reports received here.

One of them was carried away by the raiders across the border.

STEAMER RUNS AGROUND

FLUSHING, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The 7,310-ton Sunderland steamer "Markab" ran aground off Walsoorden near here today.

Three tugs went to her assistance, the 'Sirius' from Terneuzen, the Belgian tug 'Goliath' from Flushing, and one from Antwerp.

Severe gales on the German North Sea coast today sent 7 ships scurrying for shelter into the Elbe estuary at Cuxhaven, a Hamburg report said.

Loss To American Mission

FEROZEPORE, Sept. 23. (PTI): More than 30 per cent of the houses in Moga have collapsed in the recent rains. The buildings damaged include the American Presbytarian Church, the village teachers' training school run by Americans and the hostels attached to the school. The principal of the school-estimated the damage at Rs. seven lakhs.

According to the local meteorological observatory, Ferozepore had 23 inches of rain during the week ended September 19, against the annual average of 17 inches.

STERLING EXCHANGE VALUE TO GO UP

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In view of the improvement in gold and dollar position in the Sterling Area it is believed that Britain may in the near future increase the exchange value of pound sterling.

THREAT TO SRINAGAR REMOVED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23. (PTI): The city of Srinagar was in imminent danger of being flooded due to a breach in the bund of Jhelum on Mushibagh side, causing a large volume of water to rush into Sonwar Batwara area but the major threat to Srinagar has now been removed, according to a report from the Kashmir Government received here today.

After sustained efforts, says the report, the water was diverted to the Dal Lake and the overflow of water near Durganag road to polo ground was also stopped.

The radio station of Srinagar went off the air for a day.

No loss of life has been reported in Srinagar and all visitors in the hotels and house-boats are safe.

Jammu suffered badly by the floods in the Tawi inundating large areas on either side of the river. The Tawi bridge has been damaged.

Prime Minister's Cheque For Kashmir Relief

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (PTI): The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru has sent a cheque of Rs. 10,000 from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund to Sheikh Muhamed Abdullah, Premier of Kashmir for flood relief purposes in that State, it is learnt.

Wheat Rushed To North Bihar

PATNA, Sept. 23. (PTI): About 32,000 maunds of wheat have been sent to the scarcity areas of North Bihar from the Punjab, it is officially stated.

More special trains carrying foodgrains are expected shortly.

The State Government have issued instructions for increasing the distribution of foodgrains in all affected and partially affected areas.

More than one lakh maunds of foodgrains have already been supplied to Saharsa for distribution in the affected areas.

The number of fair price grain shops has been increased to 76 in Saharsa alone and 25 more are to be opened shortly.

Seventy-eight thousand maunds of foodgrains have so far been distributed in the affected areas of Purnea district.

Government have also extended the Wheat Levy Order of 1946 in the entire State, excepting Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas, to meet the difficult food situation in the State.

The levy will be raised only from producers who have 25 acres or more land or whose annual produce is 200 maunds or more.

NEHRU VISITS CURRENCY PRESS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, visited the Security Press of the Government of India at Nasik during his visit to the city. LEFT: Col. R. C. G. Chapman, Master of the Press, escorting Pt. Nehru and Mr. R. A. Kidwai, India's Communications Minister, to the Press. RIGHT: Pt. Nehru and Mr. Kidwai seem to be keenly interested in some process Col. Chapman (left) is looking on.

Red Guns Hold Up U.N. Troops

MUSLIMS QUEUE TO PAY FOR ASSAM RELIEF

JUBBULPORE Sept 23 (PTI): About 28,000 Muslims offered their prayers at the Idgah here today celebrating the Id festival.

The Muslims stood in queue to offer their voluntary contribution towards Assam Relief Fund at a busy square of the city where arrangements had been made to collect contribution from the general public.

The Muslims exchanged greetings with the Hindus and were offered 'pans' as a symbol of fraternity.

SEOUL AIRSTRIP OCCUPIED

WITH AMERICAN MARINES IN KOREA, Sept. 23. (PTI-Reuter): American marines on the south bank of the Han river today occupied Seoul airstrip and moved alongside the main road and rail bridge spanning the river and linking Seoul and the suburbs of Yongdonpo.

Papuans Against Indonesia

THE HAGUE, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Papuan population would resist the Indonesians, if the future status of New Guinea is decided in favour of Indonesia, Mr. Nicolaas Jouwe, Irian (New Guinea) representative in Holland said here today.

President Rajendra Prasad will inaugurate the All-India Conference and Exhibition on Moral and Social Hygiene to be held for the first time in Delhi from October 19 to 21.

INTENSE BATTLE FOR SEOUL

Marines Occupy Airstrip On South Bank Of Han River

EXPERT Communist gunnery today stopped the United Nations advance into the old South Korean capital of Seoul.

An American Marine officer said: "They know what they are doing with that artillery. They are using hell with us."

Accurate gunfire laid down from positions north and east of the city. A two-pronged United Nations' assault got a bridge baulked marines' efforts to get marines over the Han river and down from already over, and striking supplied by air the north, were being the city was tonight. the southern

This northern push on the city is still far from its centre. terly against prong was still battling added in the Communist troops the beach-streets of Yongdungpo, head side of the Han.

But other beachhead forces were reported moving east on the south bank of the river below Seoul in an effort to encircle the city.

RED REINFORCEMENTS

From the far side of the old capital, the Communists poured in further reinforcements to bolster up an estimated 8,000 to 10,000 more or less "green" defenders within its gates.

On the south-east Korean front, American troops driving up highway 13 from Tageu got Patrols into Sangju, 25 miles north of Kumchon, late today.

The advancing American 24th Division was last reported only two or three miles from Kunchon on highway No. 1, a little over 100 air miles from Suwon, south of Seoul, which Gen. MacArthur's Headquarters said was now firmly held by troops striking down from the Inchon beachhead.

British troops accidentally bombed by American planes, were last reported facing stiff Communist opposition in Sonju, about six miles over the Naktong river west of Taegu.

Lt.-Gen. Walton H. Walker, Commander of United Nations ground forces in Korea, flew over the south-east Korean front today from Pohang to Mashan and later told correspondents his troops were everywhere advancing

NO ROUT YET

He added, however, that he had seen no signs of a Communist rout.

'LEATHERNECKS' PUSH INTO SEOUL

WITH THE UNITED STATES MARINES OUTSIDE SEOUL, SEPT. 23, (PTI-REUTER): Leathernecks of the United States Marines Fifth Regiment pushed into the north-western corner of Seoul city this morning.

The Americans penetrated the builtup area after reaching the main highway radiating north from Seoul, which they first dominated with the occupation of Hill 296.

There was sporadic resistance from the Seoul prison area as the marines approached the builtup area, but Communist outposts were quickly silenced with devastating artillery and small arms fire.

The new advance came after renewed assault on the city at dawn today. It helped to secure the northern flank while South Korean marines pressed forward towards hilly ground at Magun-Dong.

Elements of the North Korean Ninth Division are fighting to hold the city but for most part the defenders are new troops sent from Communist organisation centres.

Reinforcements are also being rushed northward from Chinju in South Korea and big convoys are reported moving up the main roads by night.

In a desperate attempt to delay the fall of the city, the Communists have released from goal about a battalion of deserters mainly officers. This group nicknamed "Rehabilitation Battalion" is being given an opportunity to redeem itself in exposed positions south-west of Seoul and south at the river where it stands every chance of being cut off.

Allapichai Welcomes Nasik Congress Decisions

MADRAS, Sept. 23 (PTI).

"MUSLIMS of India have reasons to be happy about the outcome of the Nasik session of the Congress", said Dr. A. M. Allapichai, former President of the Madras Provincial Nationalist Muslim Majlis, in a press statement today.

Calling upon Muslims to feel that the Congress was as much their organisation as of any other community, Mr Allapichai said: "The Muslims who naturally understand Pandit Nehru's stand should strengthen the country by firmly believing in the Congress while he was president, he said and added: "The Congress has now to think of definite plan of Muslim contact and bring them round to the Congress view. The Muslims will surely strengthen the Hindu Mahasabha by keeping aloof from, or by acting against, the Congress."

Vultures Turn Back Plane

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23 (PTI): Encountered by a flock of vultures, 20 miles from Dum Dum aerodrome, a Stockholm-bound Scandinavian airliner had to return to the airfield owing to control trouble this afternoon.

150 Britons Dead Or Hurt

MISTAKEN RAID BY U. S. BOMBERS

WAEGWAN, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): American planes and Communist guns killed or wounded more than 150 men of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders today.

The Americans hit the British with napalm (jelled petrol) incendiary bombs and raked them with machine-gun fire after Argylls had called for air support.

After the fighter bombers had struck the Communists swept over the position—held by two Argyll companies—and long range Communist guns lobbed shells into the British lines farther back.

In 30 minutes the dead and wounded were believed to be well over 150.

The mistaken raid was on high ground which two companies of the Argylls had just captured.

AHMEDABAD TENANTS DEMAND ORDINANCE

To Make Landlords Carry Out Repairs Of Flood Damage

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23. (PTI).

THE Secretaries of the Ahmedabad Tenants' Conference have in a letter drawn the attention of the Home Minister of Bombay to the recent downpour and floods, and requested him to issue an ordinance compelling the house-owners and chawl-owners to carry out necessary repairs to their tenements and hand them over to their old tenants.

The letter suggests that the Requisition Act should be so amended as to empower the Collector to take possession of premises remaining vacant so that many people can find accommodation.

STOP INCREMENT

In a second letter addressed to Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Bombay's Minister for Public Works and Housing, they have requested the Minister to Withdraw the notices served on the tenants of the tenements built by Government for industrial workers for an increment of rents as the recent rains had created a bad situation for the tenants, and "any attempt to increase the rent under these circumstances will meet with great opposition".

U.N. ASSEMBLY TURNS DOWN SOVIET MOVE

Attempt To Unseat Nationalist China Foiled

FLUSHING MEADOW, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations General Assembly today rejected by 41 votes to six with three abstentions, new Soviet move to exclude the Chinese Nationalist delegation.

The Soviet motion sought to invalidate the credentials of the Chinese nationalist delegation.

The Assembly approved by 43 to five with one abstention the report of its Credentials Committee which found that the delegation's credentials "completely satisfied" General Assembly rules.

The Credentials report, as approved defers further action on Chinese credentials pending a decision by the General Assembly on the report of its Special Committee, set up to investigate the whole issue of Chinese representation in the United Nations.

Mr. Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate, accused the Credentials Committee of failing to take into account the situation in China.

LINER STRIKES A MINE

10 Killed, 12 Missing

STOCKHOLM, Sept 23 (PTI-Reuter): Atleast 10 people were killed when the 967-ton liner "Energi", owned by a Stockholm company, struck a mine, it is learned here. Twelve people were reported missing.

Six survivors picked up on overturned lifeboat brought first news of the disaster, which happened yesterday.

Rescued by fishing boat, they were brought to Stockholm and taken to Hospital. They were too exhausted to be questioned.

All ships have been asked to look out for more survivors.

The "Energi" was sailing south from a port in northern Sweden.

The passengers were believed to have been mostly refugees but Stockholm police declined to give their names.

Nine Killed In Plane Crash

STOCKHOLM, September 23 (PTI-Reuter): Eight passengers and the pilot were killed when a private plane crashed in Karlstad, West Sweden, today shortly after taking off from the town's airport.

Prime Minister's Assam Relief Fund

NEW DELHI, Sept. 22.

Contributions received in response to the Prime Minister's appeal for funds for relief of victims of the earthquake in Assam totalled Rs. 1,93,968-11-6.

Among the donors are The Indian Association of Djibouti (French Somaliland) (Through Messrs. Nathoo Mooljee and Messrs. Anderjee Manekchand) Rs. 5,000, and Alor Star Nattukottai Nagarathars, C/o. 23, Pekap China, Alor Star Rs. 1,557-8.

Shoot Her With Bow And Arrow

CHAIBASSA, Sept. 23 (PTI).

SHIDEW HO, an Adibasi of Porda, a village in Singhbhum District was sentenced by the Subordinate Judge of Singhbhum-Manbhum circle to transportation for life on a charge of murdering his wife with a bow and arrow.

The prosecution case was that the wife of the accused had left him on account of alleged maltreatment and gone to her father's place. The accused wanted to take her back to his home, but as she did not agree, he killed her in a paddy field in the presence of several people. He aimed two arrows at her chest from close range, one of which found its mark and pierced her heart.

MAHATMA AND TOLSTOY

Volume Of Correspondence For Tomb At Yasnaya

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23, (PTI): A copy of a volume containing the correspondence exchanged between Mahatma Gandhi and Tolstoy will sortly be sent to be placed on the tomb of Tolstoy in village Yasnaya, Polyana in U.S.S.R. on the occasion of the fortieth death anniversary of the Russian Philosopher.

Compiled by Dr. Kalidas Nag, well known historian, and published in the "Gandhi Footsteps Series" from Patna, the volume will be bound in Khadi woven out of the yarn spun by Mahatma Gandhi himself.

Dr. Nag, it is understood, secured a part of the correspondence from the Tolstoy Museum in Moscow through Russian friends.

TOLSTOY'S DAUGHTER PASSES AWAY

Memoirs To Be Published In English Shortly

ROME, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Countess Tatiana Tolstoy, 86, daughter of the 19th-century Russian novelist, Leo Tolstoy, has died here of heart disease.

She will be buried today in the protestant cemetery in Rome near the graves of British poets Keats and Shelley.

The Countess, who had lived in Rome since 1930, two years after fleeing from Russia, was until recently working on a transcript of her diary tracing most of the life of her father, the rise an fall of the Czar empire and her own last days in exile.

Her memoirs will be published shortly in English.

Jap Volcano Erupts

TOKYO, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Eruption early today of Mount Asama, volcano, 100 miles north-west of Tokyo, caused the death of one person, the disappearance of a mountaineer, and injuries to three people.

They were all involved in a panic-stricken decent after the eruption. The shock of the eruption broke windows and stopped clocks in the nearby mountain resort of Karuizawa, the Kyodo News Agency reported.

The eruption threw smoke 32,000 feet into the air and scattered large quantities of volcanic ash.

'MAHARASHTRA' ENTER ZONAL SEMIFINAL

Dhakuram Returns To Cooperage At Last

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Maharashtra entered the semi-finals of the Zonal Football Tournament by virtue of their solitary goal win over The Rest XI at the Cooperage this evening. Yesterday's match which was abandoned between the Bengal and Karnatak sides due to bad light will be replayed to-morrow.

The Zonal Tournament only seems to serve the purpose of bringing out each players individual play and to what extent he can adapt himself to combine, with others.

The appearance of Dhakuram, former Trades player who was absent from the Cooperage for the past two seasons caused some surprise, but his performance was far from that he served up in the old times. He did, however, send across two centres which were of former days, but the inners hardly expected them and were not in the right place.

McCready The Rest goalkeeper impressed with his clever anticipation. He brought off some remarkable saves otherwise his side would have lost by a bigger margin.

The game itself was run at a fast pace Tambe and Laloo dominated the ball in The Rest goal area. They received valuable support from wingers Sawant and Bhikoo.

Laloo scored his side's only goal in the tenth minute of the second half after having several tries at goal.

The teams were:—

MAHARASHTRA:—Datta; Pangre, Shivram; Sabri, Shankar, Rawal; Savant, Tambe, Laloo Shiva, Mhiekoo.

THE REST XI: McCready; D. C. Mellow, Thappa; Middlecoat, Duncan, Lyngdoh; Kapoor, Perumal, Abraham, Le Febour, Dhakuram.

Referee:—K. G. Swaminathan.

A SWIMMING FEAT BY A SCHOOL BOY

Three Inter-School Records Lowered

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23. (PTI).

Santosh Bhattacharjee, a Calcutta school boy who had lowered three Inter-Schools State records last Sunday in the Calcutta School Swimming Championships created two more records today in the States Schools Championships.

In the 200 metres free style swimming Bhattacharjee knocked off 2-1/5 seconds last Sunday, improved by another 1/5 seconds today finishing the distance in 2 minutes 40 second. He also set up a new record in the 800 metres finishing in 12 minutes and 26 seconds.

The new records await ratification by the Bengal Olympic Association.

Calcutta became champions with 56 points and Howrah and Hooghly finished with 23 and 22 points as second and third respectively. Schools from Burdwan and Midnapore were also represented in the contest.

W. I. Squash Tourney

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Further progress was made in the Western India Open Squash Championships now in session at the Cricket Club of India Courts. Form players fared well.

An exciting match was witnessed between A.R.V. Peermahomed, experienced Racket player and E. Raymond in which the former triumphed by the narrowest margin in a tectic due lasting full four sets.

The following were the results:—

A. R. V. Peermahomed beat E. Raymond 9—7, 9—2, 1—9, 10—9.

Kamal Jit Singh beat Jitendra N. Mahrotra 9—5, 5—9, 9—5, 9—3.

M. C. Chaturvedi beat K. Dewan Sherar 9—1, 9—5, 9—2.

S. Swaminathan beat D. P. Tepuriah 9—2, 9—2, 9—1.

J. Scott beat Nahar Singh 9—1, 9—0, 9—0.

F. P. Pundole beat Lt. C. M. Gupta 9—1, 9—0, 9—6.

FIXTURES FOR SUNDAY

The following are the fixtures for tomorrow Sunday, 24th.

COURT NO. 2: 5-45 p.m. I. N. Lalljee vs. R. B. Jhaveri; 6-15 p.m. D. S. Dalal vs. Basil Gulati; 6-45 p.m. Russi D. Panday vs. A. A. Badaad; 7-15 p.m. C. V. Murriwalla vs. Mahinder Singh;

COURT NO. 3: 5-45 p.m. R. A. Denholm vs. B. N. Shivdasani; 6-15 p.m. S. F. Karaka vs. R. E. M. Mayne; 6-45 p.m. L. D. Bhattia vs. K. K. Sanjana; 7-15 p.m. Jagtar Singh vs. Dhun Mody.

A GOALLESS DRAW

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23. (PTI): The match between Eighth Gurkha Rifles and the Ambala Heroes in the semi-final of the D. C. M. Soccer Tourney ended in a goalless draw here today.

Bowlers On Top In Holiday Cricket

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Once again bowlers dominated in the week-end cricket when the leading Gymkhanas had their holiday matches played. Cricket Club of India drew with St. Xavier's College; while the remaining four Gymkhanas fixtures were decisive.

Several fine batting performances were recorded inspite of bowlers dominating the day. The most outstanding performance was a brilliant unbeaten century by T. K. Contractore—the Skipper of the Parsee Gymkhana against B.B. & C.I. Railway. He carried his bat for 101 which included 8 hits to the boundary.

Several other good ones were that of U. M. S. Thackersey's 76 retired, P. B. Dharadhar's magnificent 97, P. V. Hagrat's hectic 65 which had two sixers and nine fours, A. R. Kshirsagar's 67 containing nine hits to the boundary, R. I. Ranel's 63, Kapadia's not out 51, S. D. Telang's 52 retired, and R. M. Chandarana's 50 retired.

The bowling honours of today went to D. B. Zack who captured 3 for 7 runs; while some other nice performances were that of M. T. Rajkotwalla's 4 for 54, Mukundrao's 5 for 54, Karwad 4 for 17, D. Engineer's 5 for 66, G. S. Ramchand 3 for 22, S. N. Mehta's 3 for 34, Bhalerao's 3 for 25 Raval's 3 for 25, B. R. Irani's 3 for 43, Isaac's 2 for 19.

P. J. Hindu Gymkhana was the only side to top the 200 mark they scoring 264 for 5 wickets. For this they should thank P. B. Dharadhar who scored a sparkling 97 just failing short of a coveted three figure by three runs. Hagrat gave him a good support by hectic hitting 65 with aid of two sixers and nine fours and retired. Hindu Gymkhana won their tie by five wickets.

The following were the scores of the matches played.

Bhatia Sports Club 123 (Bhikhoo Jivraj 35, R. G. Ashet 25, N. V. Patel 3 for 24, S. Rajkishan 2 for 4 runs) lost to P. J. Hindu Gymkhana "B" 264 for 5 Wkts (P. B. Dharadhar 97, P. V. Hagare retired 65, R. M. Chandarana retired 50, M. W. Wyawarkar 40.)

Parsi Gymkhana 161 for 8 Wickets declared (T. K. Contractor not out 101, M. T. Rajkotwalla 4 for 56, S. N. Menta 3 for 34) lost to B. B. and C. I. Railway Sports Club 173 for 8 (A. R. Kshirsagar 67, S. D. Telang retired 52, D. B. Zack 3 for 7 runs.)

Grant Medical College Gymkhana 103 (Sheikh 35, Bhalerao 3 for 25, Raval 3 for 25) lost to Wilson College Gymkhana 162 for 6 wickets (R. I. Raval 63, Kapadia not out 51, Clark 3 for 46).

Greanes Cotton Sports Club 137 for 9 Wickets declared (P. K. Vasta 49, P. Kolah 32, Elliott 3 for 66) beat Bombay Gymkhana 96 (H. P. Mathur 34, H. F. Elliot 22, J. M. Harris 21, Mukundrao 5 for 54, Karwad 4 for 17.

Cricket Club of India 189 (U. M. D. Thackersey retired 76, V. P. Pandit 28, G. S. Ramchand 20, D. Engineer 5 for 66, B. R. Irani 3 for 43) drew with St. Xavier's College 136 for 8 Wickets (B. R. Irani 43, Jageshai 28, Jagdish Sheth not out out 31, G. S. Ramchand 3 for 22, H. E. Reshamwalla 2 for 30 M. N. Raiji 2 for 40.

General Motors Prevail

Das Cup Football At Parel

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three matches were played in the Das Cup Football Tournament at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground Parel, this evening.

General Motors prevailed over Khandoba Vijay by the odd goal in three.

The Motormen were called the tune for the major part of the game. They took the lead three minutes after the start when the rival were inferior in number through Baptista Silveira and the same player added one more to the tally midway in the second half by converting a pass from Fernandes.

A few minutes before the final whistle Gajanan converted a penalty-kick and reduced Khandoba Vijay defeat.

Earlier, Rainbow S. C. 'A' after having lion share of the exchanges were held by Blue Wizards to a goalless draw.

In the first game of the evening Wimco S. C. defeated Indian Culture League 'B' by the odd goal in five. Manikam (2) and John Joseph scored for Wimco while Thomas and S. Gawade scored for the losers.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

4-15 p.m. Satya Vijay vs. Shree Krishna.

5-30 p.m. Karnatak vs. Bengal (Zonal replay).

St. Xavier's Ground Parel

3-30 p.m. Bhim Star (Deolali) vs. Lalit S. C. (Georgian Cup).

4-30 p.m. St. Xavier's 'A' vs. Indian Gymkhana.

5-30 p.m. Rainbow 'A' vs. Khandoba Vijay (Junior Rovers).

TABLE-TENNIS

C. C. I. Courts

5-45 p.m. Finals of mixed doubles followed by men's Singles Juniors Singles and men's doubles (C. C. I. Championship).

SQUASH

C.C.I. Courts

5-45 p.m. Western India Championship.

Chandarana's Defeat Unnerves Colleagues

HONG KONG'S VIRTUAL WALK-OVER IN TRIANGULAR T. T. CONTEST

SINGAPORE, Sept. 22.

HONG KONG BEAT INDIA by five matches to one in the deciding encounter of the international triangular table-tennis Contest here tonight.

India commenced well with a straight set victory over Hong Kong's No. 1, but the defeat of their national champion Chandarana in the next match seemed to unnerve him and his colleagues, the rest of the matches proving to be a virtual walk-over for Hong Kong.

The Hongkong players were very consistent and combined extreme patience with excellent foot work.

M. V. S. Vittal beat Chong Ching Song, Hong Konk champion for five successive years in straight games in the opening match. Chandarana, Indian national champion was, however, unlucky to lose the next to Loh Kum Sun, Hongkong's No. 3 after leading 20/18 in the second game.

The Shanghai champion Sit Siu Chor, who has a terrific forehand, beat Bhandari conceding only one game.

In the next encounter between Chandarana and Chong Chin Song, the Indian player levelled at 14 all in the first game but then he could add only two points before Chong scored 21.

Playing a cautious game Chandarana took the next game at 21/19, but lost the third at the poor score of 11/21.

Sit Siu Chor and Loh Kum Sun took the next two matches beating Vittal and Bhandari respectively in straight sets.

The following are the full scores:—

M. V. S. Vittal beat Chong Chin Song 21-13 21-18 and lost to Sit Sin Chor 18-21 23-25.

U. M. Chandarana lost to Loh Kum Sun 15-21 20-22 and to Chong Ching Song 16-21 21-19 11-21.

Bhandari lost to Sit Sin Chor 21-19 12-21 17-21 and to Loh Kum Sun 19-21 10-21.

The Indian team manager Rangaramanujam said that the team would extend stay in Singapore until October 1, to play three more matches.

DITCHERS BEAT GUNNERS

All-India Rugby Tournament

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23. (PTI).

Ditchers, composed mostly of the second string of the Calcutta Football Club defeated the Gunners from Deolali in the First Round of the All-India Rugby Tournament, which began here this evening by twenty-four points to three.

The winners were the better of the two teams and the Gunners appeared new to the game. The finer points of scrum were missed in the losers team. Amir Singh and Laxmi Shanker, however, were prominent in their team. Ditchers who were superior in every department relaxed in the scond moiety Tarry and McKenzil often struck an irresistible from in the winners' outfit.

The tournament was last played in Calcutta in 1947 when Calcutta Football Club ran ou winners.

RAJASTHAN FOR ROVERS CUP

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (PTI): The Rajasthan Club team for Rover's Cup Tournament is likely to reach Bombay on September 28 with K. Datta as manager. The following is the team:

Sanjiva, B. Anthony, Mahendra Singh, Rutnam, Manuel, Arik, Arickaswamy, A. Latifl, Gurubux, Mahabir, Sayeed, Venketesh, Appa Rao, Dhanraj, Ahmed Khan, S Raman, J. Anthony, Bhimrao, D. Cruz.

Aging Joe Louis Still A Favourite

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, (PTI-Reuter): Joe Louis is a 12 to five on favourite to regain the world heavy weight championship next Wednesday but very shrewd boxing men here are backing Ezzard Charles to win.

Some boxing writers, who have been Louis work out this week are inclined to believe that age has caught up with the former world champion.

Louis, now 36, showed up badly against his sparring partners; his personal doctor said today that Louis had a bad cold.

INDIANS BEATEN AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Sept. 23 (PTI): Karachi Police beat the Indian Hockey Team, now visiting Pakistan, by an odd goal in three in the All-Pakistan Rovers Hockey Tournament match this evening.

24-HOUR CURFEW

Communal Clash At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Sept. 23 (PTI): One person was killed and ten were injured in a communal clash that occurred in the cantonment area of Lucknow today.

Among those who received injuries are a police officer of the cantonment police station and a head constable.

A 24-hour curfew has been clamped down in the affected areas.

Companies of the Provincial Armed Constabulary and armed police are patrolling the area.

The District Magistrate and senior police officials rushed to the scene of occurence immediately after the clash.

A joint conference of military, police and district officials was held at the Cantonment Police Station to take stock of the situation and discuss measures for maintaining law and order.

Ten persons were injured, of whom five were admitted to hospital, and one of them died. The condition of another injured person is serious, according to a press communique issued by the District Magistrate at 7 p.m. on today's incidents in the Cantonment area.

The communique said: "The riot scheme has been extended throughout Lucknow city, and there is no cause for panic Sixty-seven persons have so far been arrested.

The communique adds: "This morning, on Bakr-Id day, information was received at Cantonment Police Station that a crowd had collected in front of a house, because of a rumour that a cow had been sacrificed therein.

"The Station Officer immediately rushed to the spot and searched the building. He found no traces of cow sacrifice, but inspite of the assurances to the contrary, the mob remained defiant and started throwing brickbats causing injuries to some persons, including the station officer, a head constable and a constable.

"Simultaneously, crowds of men collected at two other places in the vicinity and the members of one community used firearms from the housetops at three different places. Meanwhile, stabbing and stray assaults started and five cases of arson took place within the same area.

"The Additional District Magistrate, the City Magistrate and the Deputy Superintendant of Police (City) reached the spot immediately being followed by the District Magistrate and the Senior Superintendent of Police.

"Effective measures were taken, curfew was imposed on the affected areas and the trouble was localised. The situation was soon brought under control. Sixty-seven persons have been arrested so far, including the three men with the guns that are alleged to have been used earlier.

"The other parts of the city remained unaffected and the Bakr-Id-prayers, as usual, were offered peacefully in all the mosques. Elaborate police and magisterial arrangements have been made and as precautionary measure the riot scheme has been extended throughout the city."

The District Magistrate, Chaudhry Harpal Singh, told a news conference todaq that one of the inspiring features in the atmosphere of communal riot was that there were many Hindus in the locality who came out spontaneously from their houses and gave shelter to Muslim men and women.

Chaudhry Harpal Singh said that the incidents of arson stabbings and firing had taken place within fifteen minutes. The police immediately rushed to the sport and brought the situation under control.

More than one lakh Muslims offered prayers in more than two score mosques in Lucknow on the occasion of Id-uz-zuha today.

Except for the incident which took place in cantonment area in Lucknow the festival was observed peacefully all over Uttar Pradesh.

Inter-communal visits, which have been a special feature of the city's social life on this Muslim festival day continued till late at night.

The United States Commerce Department has placed a complete ban on the unlicensed export of strategic goods to Hong Kong and Portuguese Macao.

Trimbak Priest Shows Tandon's Genealogy

NASIK, Sept. 23. (PTI).

MR. Purushottam Das Tandon, Congress President, was shown the handwriting of his grandfather by a priest at Trimbakeshwar, eighteen miles from Nasik, today.

The Congress President had gone there this morning to see the source of the river Godavari. On visiting a temple there, a priest came forward and showed him his record book in which his grandfather, Lala Fakirachand, had made an entry in 1905.

Every priest at Nasik and Trimbakeshwar keeps a book in which, pilgrims, performing religious rites through him, recorded their names. These massive and old-style books are regarded as family treasure by priests, and entries as old as three hundred years and more can be found in them. An index to the book enables quick finding of names, and new pilgrims usually accept that priest with whom are found the records of his other relatives.

TANDON LEAVES FOR DELHI

NASIK, Sept. 23, (PTI): Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Congress President, left for Delhi by the Punjab Mail this evening.

The 68-year-old Congress President, who stayed here for a week undergoing a very busy programme of the Congress session and public engagements, looked very cheerful.

The station platform, which was packed to capacity by people who had come to see him off, was rent with shouts of Congress slogans as the Congress President entered his third class compartment.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, General Secretary of the Congress, was among those present at the station.

Hiray's Father Dies

Nasik, Sept. 23, (PTI): Mr. Sakharam V. Hiray, father of Mr. B. S. Hiray, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, died this morning at Nimgaon in Nasik district. He was 105.

Taussig On New Spirit In Britain

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The view that today a new spirit prevailed in Britain which was opposed to the continued subjugation of 'colonies' was expressed by Mr. H. C. Taussig, Editor of the "Eastern World", London who is on a four-month study tour of India and the South-East Asian countries.

Mr. Taussig who was addressing the local journalists at the B.U.J. Club said that people in Great Britain no longer looked upon the colonies as sources of economic wealth only, but sincerely believed that the British Government was doing all it could to help them to attain self-rule.

"In Britain today", Mr. Tausig remarked, "there is a general trend which is different from what we were accustomed to twenty years ago." He claimed that "Britain had done a jolly good job of leading the colonies towards self-government."

As regards the "rebel movement" in Malaya, he said, that he believed that it was not a genuine nationalist movement but 'terrorism' on a large scale. He was of opinion that American policy towards Formosa was most 'dangerous' and likely to have unpleasant 'repurcussions' in Britain, if persisted in. The views of the people of Formosa were apt be ignored in such a situation.

Mr. Taussig emphasised that there was a great deal of 'genuine interest for India in Britain today and especially amongst the more intelligent classes of society. He said that if better organised and systematic attempts were made to 'introduce' the various aspects of Indian art to the people of Britain by way of exhibitions, there would result a better and wider appreciation of Indian culture and heritage. So far the attempts made in this direction, with the exception of the recently held All-India Exhibition, have been haphazard and ineffective.

He admitted that only of late, the West had realized the importance of the East and was prepared to give "actual and practical help" in the building of a new order. However, there was need, he concluded, to tell India and the other countries of Asia that "they are not alone in this task."

Mr. Taussig later addressed a public meeting at the Bharatiya Vidyabhavan on "New Britain and India".

ESPIONAGE IN EXCELSIS

Pondicherry Watches Keskar

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 23 (PTI).

MR. DADALA RAMANAIYYA, an Inspetor of the French Indian Police has resigned from service.

Mr. Ramanaiyya, who comes from Yenam, a French pocket in Andhra, joined the police force in 1933 as an officer in the Intelligence Department.

The resignation—according to a statement issued by Mr. Ramanaiyya—is sequel to the "harsh treatment" meted out to him by his superior officers.

OFFICIALS ENRAGED

In a statement to the press explaining the circumstances leading to his resignation Mr. Ramanaiyya says that the French Indian authorities were enraged ever since they had seen in the Madras press a statement issued by Dr. B. V. Keskar, Deputy Foreign Minister, Government of India, criticising the French policy in the South Indian settlements. They tried to gather information about the personalities of the merger group who could have submitted to Dr. Keskar oral or written statement regarding conditions of "insecurity prevailing in French settlements."

"Most probably they have failed to get any accurate information," he said.

A week back, Mr. Ramanaiyya says, Lt. Legisquet, Deputy Chief of Police, gave orders to him collect information about Dr. Kerkar's activities with the merger group of Pondicherry.

On 8th September he was sent for by M. Meynard, French Indian Commissioner, and asked to secure for him at any cost and was prepared to pay any amount of money if "I could secure the copy of the secret document the mergerists would have given to Dr. Keskar."

Mr. Dadala expressed his inability to do anything in the matter as he was not aware of any such document.

REFUSED COMPLIANCE

The same night Lt. Lagisquet called on him and ordered him to secure a copy of the memorandum handed to Dr. Keskar by M. Sellane, an advocate. Mr. Ramanaiyya replied that he was not aware of any such document and even granting such a memorandum existed he expressed his inability to comply with the order.

Mr. Ramanaiyya said that on 19th September, he was called to the office of Lt. Lagisquet where Captain Bouhard, Chief of Public Forces, Pondichrry, observed, pointing out to him, "I was aware for a long time you are working in association with our enemies, especially with advocate Sellane. You don't want to betray him but will be pleased to betray us. I will strangle you." Mr. Ramanaiyya protested emphatically against this.

As a protest against the orders of Lt. Lagisquet and against the remarks of Captain Bouhard and seeing that it was no longer possible to serve under such officers, he had sent in his resignation through proper channels in advance of an order of 'dismassal' Mr. Ramaniyya added.

"In spite of this, I expect at any moment, the Government order of my dismissal," concluded Mr. Ramanaiyya.

Pondicherry Merger Group Backs Nehru

PONDICHERRY, Sept. 23 (PTI): Welcoming the Congress declaration at Nasik that no foreign 'pockets' in India would be 'tolerated' a spokesman of the Merger Group in Pondicherry thanked the Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru for his "forthright and clear exposition" of the same.

The spokesman particularly referred to the fact that India would not accept the result of any "unfair referendum" and that the Government of India would not tolerate any form of colonisation in Asia and Africa and much less in India.

Under the circumstances the spokesman called upon the Government of France to "quit" from India forthwith following the example of the British

U. S. EMERGENCY DEFENCE BILL

Senate Gives Approval

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The Senate yesterday passed and sent to the White House the 17,000-million-dollar Emergency Defence Bill.

The Senate approval came after it had rejected a ban proposed by Senator Kenneth Wherry (Republican, Nebraska) to stop U. S. economic aid to countries which ship war-potential goods to Communist nations.

Instead, the Senate adopted a House of Representatives provision giving the National Security Council—headed by President Truman—discretionary authority to halt American dollar help to any country whose trade with Russia was found to be "contrary to the security interests of the United States."

The action was a victory for Truman, who had protested that the more stringent ban approved by the Senate last week, would "weaken the free nations more than it would weaken the Soviet bloc."

SOCIALIST LEADER MEETS VELLODI

HYDERABAD, (Dn) Sept. 23. (PTI) Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas, Socialist leader, who arrived here from Gwalior today, met Mr. M. K. Vellodi, Hyderabad's Chief Minister, in the afternoon.

It is understood that the object of the meeting was to secure the release of State Socialist leaders now in detention and also to end the "Satyagraha" started by the Hyderabad Socialist Party.

Mr. Tricumdas later met Mr. B. S. Mahadev Singh and other leaders of the State Socialist Party detained in the Hyderabad and Secunderabad jails.

Mr. Tricumdas is expected to meet Mr. Vellodi again tonight before he leaves Hyderabad tomorrow morning.

One Killed In Gas Plant Explosion

AMBALA, Sept. 23 (PTI): An artisan is reported to have been killed outright when a gas plant burst in a factory at Shahabad, 11 miles east of Ambala, yesterday.

The body of the worker was thrown some 20 feet high and the roof of the room was blown off.

BANARAS, Sept. 23 (PTI): The ricer Ganga, which is in spate, recorded a rise of more than twelve feet during the last two ays. The water level stood at 227-foot mark, about five feet below the danger point.

The river Jamuna, which joins the Ganga near Banaras, also registered a rise, eight feet during the past 48 hours. Both the rivers are still rising.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON DECEMBER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

Previous closing	40.97
Today's opening	41.00
Difference	+ .03
Today's closing	41.02
Difference	+ .05

London Exchanges

T. T. London on New York 2.7987 to 3.8012

India 1|5.94 to 1|6.06. New York 11|16 per cent, six months 7|8 per cent.

London metals closed.

CASTORSEED: Bombay unquoted, groundnuts Indian £83 to £72-1|2 quoted according to shipment month. Linseed Calcutta £70 quoted, all c and f terms. London silver closed.

London Bullion

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Silver spot and forward	closed
Gold bars fine per ounce.	£12-8-0

Stock Exchange Closed

LONDON September 23.

The Stock Exchange remained closed today.

NEW YORK-LONDON

NEW YORK Sept. 23: T. T. New York on London previous closing, 2.79-7|8 to 2.80-1|8.

Bunche Awarded Nobel Prize

FIRST NEGRO TO BE SO HONOURED

OSLO, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): DR. RALPH BUNCHE, grandson of an American slave was today awarded the Nobel peace prize.

He took over the job of Palestine Mediator after Count Folke Bernadotte of Sweden had been murdered in September 1948. He negotiated three armistices between Jews and Arabs and won universal acclaim for his efforts in securing peace in the Holy Land.

He is the first Negro ever awarded the Nobel peace prize.

GERMAN ISSUE UNDECIDED

Big Three Foreign Ministers' Talks

"BIG THREE" Foreign and Defence Ministers met here yesterday to discuss the formation of an integrated North Atlantic dfeence force.

A State Department source said key questions before the officials were whether such a force should be created and whether to include German units in it.

The position taken by the delegates at the meeting will be placed before a session of the North Atlantic Council here next week for further action.

Participating in the meeting were U.S. Secretary of Defence, General George C. Marshall, British Defence Minister Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, French Defence Minister Jules Moch, United States Secretary of State Dean Acheson, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman.

U.S. STAND

A State Department spokesman said the conference would "talk over the United States analysis of defence problems which came up in discussions among the three Foreign Ministers last week. The spokesman said the French particularly were reluctant to rearm Germany after being invaded three times by that country but the U.S. analysis did not foresee rearming Germany "in the usual sense of the term."

He said that in the United States view, German units would be directly under control of the Supreme Commander of the integrated force and would not be subject to any control by the West German Government at Bonn.

Indian Delegation To U. N.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): The personnel of the Indian Delegation to the Fifth General Assembly of the United Nations was completed yesterday when two more of its members arrived from India.

They were: Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal who has been appointed Counsellor to the Leader of the Delegation, and Mr. B. L Sharma, Principal Information Officer, Government of India, who will be one of the delegation Advisers.

U.N. Trusteeship Favoured

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): A State Department spokesman said yesterday that United States policy called for a United Nations trusteeship for the Ryukus Islands including Okinawa.

The former Japanese-mandated islands in the Pacific are now administered by the United States under a U. N. trusteeship.

The spokesman said plans are also contemplated for an arrangement with Japan, separate from the peace treaty, itself which would provide for continued retention of U. S. forces in Japan.

Migration Urged

TORONTO, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): Sir Frank Whittle, British inventor of the turbo-jet engine, said here today he feared Britain might not survive a third World War and urged immediate mass migration from the British Isles to the Commonwealth.

He said there should be a planned migration of twenty million people from Britain.

NON-STOP FLIGHT ACROSS THE ATLANTIC

U. S. Fighter's Achievement

WASHINGTON, September 23. (PTI-Reuter).

ONE AMERICAN Air Force jet fighter completed last night its 3,000 mile non-stop flight from England but the pilot of a second fighter baled out over Labrador, the United States Air Force announced last night

The two single-engined planes were attempting the first non-stop jet cross of the Atlantic, the longest single-engined jet flight and the fastest London-New York trip ever made—in eight hours.

The Air Force said that the successful pilot, Colonel David C. Schilling covered approximately 3,300 miles from Manston, Air Base, 60 miles east of London, to Limestone Air Force Base, 40 miles north of Bandor, in ten hours one minute.

The plane of Colonel Ritchie, the other pilot, ran out of fuel about 100 miles north-east of Goose Bay Labrador. He tried to glide into Goose Bay but baled out when he saw he could not make it. He had been picked up by a rescue helicopter.

Both the pilots are world war two fliers, Schilling being credited with 28 Nazi planes shot down, 10 destroyed and one shared.

BAD WEATHER

The planes were to have landed at New York but were switched to Limestone Air Force Base because of bad weather, thus reducing the flight by about 500 miles.

The jets fought headwinds all the way across the Atlantic on the flight planned to demonstrate how far science has progressed in the technique of fuelling in jet flight. They took on fuel three times in the air—first from a flying British tanker over Prestwick, Scotland, Second over Keflavik, Iceland and the third near Goose Bay, Labrador.

The two planes took off on Tuesday in a first attempt but had to cancel the flight over Prestwick because of trouble with the fuel pumping system on the tanker, a modified British bomber

U. S. Spy Sentenced

GREENVILLE Tennessee, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Alfred Dean Black, an American Chemist was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment yesterday for "war-time spying for Russia".

Plea To Form Congress Executive Carefully

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An appeal to Shri Purshottamdas Tandon, the new Congress President, to exercise particular care in selecting the members of the Congress Working Committee as the future of the country depended on this selection, was made by Shri T. Prakasam, former Premier of Madras, in an interview to the UPI today.

Eleven Government Employees Sacked

SIMLA, Sept. 23. (PTI): Eleven employees of the Punjab Food and Civil Supplies Department have been dismissed for corruption. Of these five are Foodgrain Supervisors, two Foodgrain Inspectors and one civil Supplies sub-inspector.

New National Emblem For Red China

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 22 (PTI-Reuter): New China has a new national emblem, symbolising both the ancient might of China and the ideas of her present Communist leaders, Peking Radio announced in a broadcast picked up here.

The emblem, in gold and red, consists of five stars of the Chinese Communist flag over the 'Tien an men' or 'Gate of heavenly peace,' which is the main entrance to the former imperial palace in Peking.

The Radio said the new emblem was reserved for state documents, buildings and offices.

NEHRU LEAVES FOR DELHI

Warm Send-Off At Airport

BOMBAY, Saturday.

After spending a busy evening in the City yesterday, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, left for New Delhi in an Air India Viking plane at 8-48 this morning from the Santa Cruz Airport. Pandit Nehru was accompanied by Mr. K. M. Munshi, Food Minister, Government of India.

The Prime Minister's departure was delayed by 15 minutes owing to mechanical trouble in the aircraft.

Throughout his journey from Government House to the airport, lines of enthusiastic citizens cheered him, and a large crowd which had gathered at the airport shouted enthusiastic pro-Nehru slogans and wished him bon voyage.

Among those present at the airport to see him off were Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing, his sister, Mr. B. G. Kher, Chief Minister, Mr. Morajri Desai, Home Minister, and other Ministers of the Government of Bombay. Also present were Mr. M. D. Bhat, Chief Secretary, Bombay Government, Major-General D. S. Brar, G.O.C. Bombay Area, Commodore H. R. Inigo-Jones, Commodore in Charge of Naval Establishments in Bombay, Mr. M. M. Chudasama, Police Commissioner and Rana D. Shumsher Jung Bahadur, Controller of Aerodromes, Western Region.

Nehru Back In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (PTI): The Prime Minister Pandit Nehru returned to Delhi today after attending the Nasik session of the Congress. He was away from the capital for seven days.

Sardar In City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, arrived in Bombay today from Nasik after attending the 56th session of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Kala Venkatrao, General Secretary of the Congress, accompanied Sardar Patel.

Sardar Patel will leave for Delhi tomorrow by the special pressurised dakota of the Indian Air Force. Mr. Kala Venkatrao is expected to reach Delhi tonight.

Baldev Singh For Delhi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh, left Bombay for Delhi by the frontier mail this evening after a two-day inspection visit to Bombay area.

Sardar Baldev Singh also visited the Deolali area defence establishments and attended the plenary session of the Indian National Congress at Nasik.

The Minister inspected a guard of honour by a contingent of naval ratings, at the Bombay Central where he boarded the train. He was seen off by Major-General D. S. Brar, area commander, Commodore H. R. Inigo-Jones, commodore-in-charge of naval establishments in Bombay, Mr. V. T. Dahejia, Home Secretary, Government of Bombay, and Mr. C. H. Bhabha, former Commerce Minister.

Ahmedabad Leader Favours Labour Bills

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 23, (PTI): Mr. D. P. Joshi, President of the All-India Textile Technical and Supervisory Staff Federation, declared here today that "the Labour Relations Bill now before Parliament, as a whole will not go against our interests".

Mr. Joshi who was addressing the members of the local union said that the question of strike was not prominent for them and, therefore the Bill should be passed. He, however, demanded that the Bill should provide a separate bargaining agency for them.

NEXT STEP, AFTER AWARD

Socialist Leaders Review Strike Situation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Socialist Party leaders of Bombay and the office-bearers of the Mill Mazdoor Sabha met late this evening, when Mr. Asoka Mehta appraised them of the talks he had with Prime Minister Pandit Nehru on Friday on the textile strike situaton. They also reviewed the progress of the strike which crossed the sixth week today.

There seems to be no prospect of any immediate calling off of the strike by the Mill Mazdoor Sabha. It is stated that the next step would be decided upon only after the announcement of the award of the Labour Appellate Tribunal on the bonus issue. It is likely that the award would be published early next week.

PANDIT NEHRU MISQUOTED

Never Welcomed City Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An outright contradiction of the views alleged to have been expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, during his talks with Labour Leader Asoka Mehta, was made this morning in official circles of Bombay, who stated that the Prime Minister's words had been misquoted and misrepresented in some papers this morning.

The source stated that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru never said yesterday that "the strikers were playing into the hands of the millowners who wanted a fall in cotton prices and a rise in cloth prices at the same time" and thus welcomed the strike. The source stated authoritatively that the Prime Minister neither expressed this view to anyone, nor did he even hold such a view as ascertained.

NO IMPROVEMENT IN TEXTILE STRIKE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While the textile strike position registered no improvement this morning —only about 14,000 men turned up for work—Mr. Asoka Mehta, Socialist leader stated in an interview that any suggestions made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the matter would be "listened to with respect." He was not in a position to say whether his talks with India's Prime Minister yesterday had "made any improvement in the prospect of the strike being called off."

It was learnt from Government sources today that five mills were working fully, 14 partially and about 14,000 men had turned up for work.

The Mill Mazdoor Sabha's version was that four mills only were working fully, three were working with partial complements, three woollen mills were closed in addition to the textile mills, 51 of which were cosed.

One Jemadar of the Indu Mills while proceeding home last night is reported to have been assaulted at Cadell Road and hospitalised.

TWENTY MILLS WORKING

About 20,720 workers reported for duty in 20 textile mills working in the city today, 14,970 in the first shift and 5,750 in the second.

A worker of the Hindustan Mazdoor Seva Sangh was stabbed today at Jerbai Wadia Road. Stones were thrown at a mill in Bhoiwada area but no one was injured. A Jamadar of a mill was assaulted last night in Dadar area.

In Aid Of Striken Assam

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay Provincial Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Sabha (Fellowship Centre) and The Art Coterie are presenting "Evening with Stars" in aid of the Assam Relief Fund on Thursday September 28, at 6-45 p.m. at Bharat Vidya Bhawan Hall, Chowpatty, under the Presidentship of Hon. Justice Bhagwati, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University.

The rates of entrance fee are fixed at Rs. 25, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2.

Advance booking is being done at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan Hall daily between 4 to 7 p.m.

EXPANDING TEA MARKET IN U.S.

Talks In October

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter): Ambassadors from the four most important tea-producing countries, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia, will head the list of dignitaries who will attend the fifth annual convention of the Tea Association of the U.S.A. from October 1 to 4 at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

The convention will consider measures to expand the tea market in the United States.

For the first time in history, an industry in the United States has joined hands with producing countries abroad to form a partnership toward a common goal.

LONDON, Sept. 23. (PTI-Reuter): Bulgaria yesterday accused Turkey of unleashing "a violent, calumnious anti-Bulgarian campaign" according to a Bulgarian news agency report received here.

CREATE PUBLIC OPINION IN FAVOUR OF CONTROLS

Supply Minister's Appeal To Congressmen

NEW DELHI, September 23 (PTI):

MR. HARE KRISHNA MAHATAB, India's Industry and Supply Minister said today that the Congress, having decided on controls by a majority of votes, the controversy over controls should cease and attention should be concentrated on "efficient working of controls and creating solid public opinion in favour of controls."

The argument that controls should be abolished because they were not properly administered, Mr. Mahatao continued, was like saying that since thieves were not caught by the police, laws regarding theft should be replealed and protection of property left to people themselves.

PUBLIC OPINION

Appealing for building up of public opinion for strict enforcement of controls Mr. Mahatab said "if the breach of controls laws is regarded as hateful as the breach of other criminal laws such as those relating to theft, dacoity etc., then alone is there a chance of efficient administration of controls."

Mr. Mahatab said that for him the resolution on economic programme was "the most important one" which the Congress had passed at Nasik.

Mr. Mahatam said: "The common man expects Government to make the necessaries of his life available at a reasonable price by some means. When it is expected that Government should play their part in the solution of economic problems, it should be easily accepted that Government can function only through laws and its administrative machineries administering them. These laws necessarily take up control of prpduction, distribution and consumption of articles.

REMEDY DEFECTS

The administration of these laws must depend on administrative personnel from top of bottom If the administrative machineries go wrong somewhere, then attention should be concentrated on remedying the defects and improving the administration of laws".

Explaining the implications of decontrol, the Industry and Supply Minister said: "but on the contrary, if it is held that for some reason or other there should be no control of Government in the economic field, reasonably Government should not be expected to solve the problems. If rice or cloth is not available in any part of the country, Government should not, in that case, be called upon to explain it. Then the Congress Party should address itself to the people to produce themselves their requirements."

Referring to the administration of controls he said: "If the principle of control and various laws made for the purpose are agreed to, there remains the question of administration of these laws. Like other laws, the control laws also require efficient administration. No law can be efficiently administrated unless it is backed by public opinion and there is no determined effort on the part of any large section to undermine it. Since public opinion is sharply divided even on the principles of control, and time and again the system of control is sought to be revised, it is not fair to expect that the control laws should be efficiently administered.

It is no argument that controls should be lifted because they are not properly administered. It would be like saying that since the thieves are not caught by the police, therefore the law regarding theft should be repealed and protection of property should be left in the hands of the people".

APPEAL

Appealing to Congressmen to cease all controversy on controls and build up solid public opinion in favour of controls, Mr. Mahatab said "now that the Congress by a majority of votes has definitely decided upon the system of controls as a means to the realisation of the objective enunciated by the Congress resolution of econmic programme, all controversy with regard to controls should cease and attention of all Congressmen should be concentrated on the efficient working of controls and creating solid public opinion in favour of controls.

IMPORTING U. S. WHEAT

India To Explore Possibilities

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (PTI): India proposed to explore the possibilities of importing wheat from United States and Canada for 1951 and the Food Secretary of the Government of India, Mr R.L Gupta is expected to fly on Monday to United States from Bombay on a three-week visit for the purpose.

In the past two years, India's import of wheat, to cover up her huge deficit in food, was almost drawn from Australia, the price of the American wheat having been uneconomical from the Indian point of view.

India's import this year amounted to 14 lakh tons of wheat and last year 20 lakh tons. The landed cost of the Australian wheat ranged between Rs. 14 and Rs. 15 a maund.

NO CHANGE IN PRICE

Following the devaluation, the American wheat became almost prohibitive from Indian point of view but devaluation did not offer any reduction in the price of Australian wheat either, so far as India was concerned. Vigorous efforts made by India to get the price of Australian wheat reduced have so far proved unsuccessful.

The fall in the price of American wheat and the availability of adequate quantity of wheat to meet India's requirements in these countries have, it is stated, induced the Government of India to explore the possibilities of importing foodgrains from America.

As regards exchange requirements, it is pointed out that being a member of the dollar pool of the sterling area countries, India is entitled to draw from it dollar exchange to cover up the import.

It is tentatively calculated that India's requirements of food grain next year would be in the neighbourhood of two million tons of which one and a half million tons would be wheat.

Rise In Pakistan Cotton Prices Likely

KARACHI, Sept. 23 (UPI): The export prices of Pakistan cotton are likely to register a sharp rise, as there is a probable demand of the same in Far Eastern and European countries, according to informed circles here.

Cotton export prices have been climbing for the last seven weeks. The increase in the demand for Pakistan cotton abroad is reported to have been caused by the low cotton production figures given by the U.S.A. Bureau report and restrictions imposed in U.S.A on cotton exports.

W. GERMANY-YUGOSLAVIA CREDIT AGREEMENT

FRANKFURT, Sept. 22. (PTI-Reuter): West Germany and Yugoslavia initialled a commodity credit agreement here yesterday under which West Germany will deliver 35 million dollars worth of goods to Yugoslavia on long term credits, the West German Economic News Agency V.W.D. reported.

Import Controls Should Aid Indigenous Industries

MEMORANDUM TO ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (PTI).

THE Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industries have, in a meorandum to the Import Control Enquiry Committee, suggested the use of import controls to safeguard the interests of indigenous industries and further the cause of Indian shipping and insurance, and the imposition of heavy duties on imports of luxury articles. The Federation have also suggested measures for speeding up of issue of licences.

The Import Control Enquiry Committee was set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, President of the Federation, to go into the various aspects of import controls and their working.

The Federation, in their memorandum to the Committee, have welcomed its appointment and have appealed to it to consider "four square" the question of utilising the import control restrictions for the "dual purpose of safeguarding the balance of payments position and the interests of indigenous industries."

They regretted that this aspect of the question had not received at the hands of the Government, "the consideration it reserves."

QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

The Federation referred to the question of "quantitative restrictions" on imports in one form or other, as recommended by the Tariff Board in the past and quoted by the Fiscal Commission in its report, and said that they remained "exceptions rather than indications of general trend in policy."

Suggesting to the Committee to go into this question at some length, the memorandum says, "It passes their understanding as to how India's huge adverse balance of trade can be corrected unless imports are curtailed and indigenous industries are allowed and given time to stand on their legs."

By its very nature import control has to be discriminative in the sense that all imports could not be slashed to the same extent. Priorities of goods have to be drawn up and quotas allotted on that basis. In the drawing up of such priorities, the memorandum points out one of the most important considerations was bound to be whether the article or commodity was produced at home or not and if so, to what extent.

Making suggestions for utilising import controls to further the interest of Indian shipping, banking and insurance, the Federation state that the expenditure incurred in respect of goods imported from hard currency areas areas alone might amount to about eight to ten crores of rupees. The first and foremost preference should, therefore, be given to import of goods from hard currency areas in Indian ships. For this purpose the federation suggest that where imports are made on Indian ships the value of the goods should be computed on F.O.B. basis and the importers concerned should be allowed to import additional goods for the foreign exchange they would have spent in importing goods in foreign ships. Similarly where importers insure with Indian companies, the value of the goods should be computed on C.I.F. basis.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

In regard to the framing of the foreign exchange budget, allotment of priorities etc., the Federation suggests consultation with the interests concerned.

Referring to the issue of licences, the Federation state that "a careful balance" should be struck between the claims of different categories of importers and normal trade channels should be allowed to function smoothly. "Newcomers" should be more strictly defined than at present and the list of established importers should not be expanded.

No licences should be issued to "newcomers" who had not been in the line in that particular internal trade.

The period of validity of the licences should be longer than at present and the process of revalidation should be "simpler and easier". Licences for import of capital goods should be valid for one year as in the United Kingdom.

For introducing "stability in import trade", the Federation have suggested formulation of import policies for periods more than six months. No article, even on favourable exchange considerations, should be placed on open general licence until after an interim period of liberal licencing.

INORDINATE DELAYS

Referring to "inordinate delays in dealing with applications and grant of licences and corruption", the Federation have suggested that the work of handling applications and granting licences could be speeded up by giving it to officers of comparatively junior ranks. Their work should be made mechanical in the sense that the policy should be determined in advance and the licensing officers given clear instructions as to what they should do.

Other suggestion by the Federation for speeding up the work of the import control department include simplification of licence application forms, use of "special messenger service" for consultations with other Government departments, setting up of advisory committees at ports to help Deputy Chief Controllers of Import and appointment of a separate officer for the speedy disposal of applications for machinery spare parts.

While opposing "Government controls as such", the Federation expressed the view that import trade control should be continued till the advese balance of payments position is removed. It, however, held that "best method of controlling imports improving the balance of payment position and at the same time helping indigenous industries would be to increase import duties on all items of import, excepting foodstuffs, capital goods, plant and machinery and some essentially required articles."

Planning Agricultural Research

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23 (UPI): The Government of India have set up a twelve-man board with Shri K. M. Munshi as chairman to secure planning and co-ordination of agricultural research conducted in the institutes under the Ministry of Agriculture. Commodity committees and the State governments.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

New York cotton opening December 41.00

New York cotton closing December 41.02.

YOUR LUCK FOR 1950-51

Simply send us a post card with the name of any flower together with your name and address and we will send you for Rs. 1/4/- postage extra detailed account of your forthcoming 12 months showing among other things profit and loss in business, promotion, transfer in service, birth, marriage, happiness and bodily ailments and directions will be sent to safeguard yourself from the evil influence of the stars. A trial will convince you of the accuracy of prophecies.

Pt. DEV DUTT SHASTRI
RAJ JYOTISHI
(B.C.B.) KARTARPUR (E.P.)

CITY MARKETS

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

The Bullion Market was quietly steady today with restricted business. At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 182-12 and declined at Rs. 182-8 under scattered selling but rallied at Rs. 182-10 on short covering. Ready Bullion was quoted at Rs. 182-10 while Mint Silver was placed at Rs. 182-14. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 112-6 and improved at Rs. 112-8. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 112-11 while Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 76.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

The local Produce market was quietly steady today with restricted business. Castorseeds Rajkot were quoted at Rs. 231-8. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	46	4	0
Madras	45	12	0
Bold ready	45	4	0
October	42	12	0
November	41	12	0
Bold December	41	0	0
Oil Bombay Mills	25	0	0
Oil Railway Receipt	24	4	0
Oil October	24	4	0
Oil November	23	2	0
LINSEED			
Bold ready	42	12	0
Ready Satna	41	12	0
Kanpur	41	4	0
October	42	14	0
Oil	22	8	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Bold ready	35	0	0
Madras	37	0	0
Three Provinces	36	12	0
October	37	2	0
Oil First Pressure	19	4	0
Oil Bazar Quality	18	8	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 22:

	Rs.	as	ps
2 1/3% 1954	98	15	0
2½% 1955	99	13	0
2½% 1961	96	14	0
2½% 1960	99	4	0
2½% 1962	98	15	0
3% 1976	95	8	0
3 per cent 1955 Con.	96	5	0
3% 1951/54	101	0	0
3% 1953/55	101	8	0
3% 1957	101	5	0
3% 1959/61	100	11	0
3% 1963/65	99	12	0
3% 1964	99	11	0
3% 1966/68	99	10	0
3% 1970/75	99	5	0
3½% 1954/59	104	0	0
4% 1960/70	109	6	0
4½% 1955/60	109	12	0
4% 1958/68	112	4	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
2 per cent Bombay 1962	99	3	0
3 per cent Bombay 1960	99	7	0
2½% U.P. 1961	96	14	0
3½% Madras 1961	96	14	0
3% Bombay 1955	100	12	0
3% Bombay 1958	100	4	0
3 per cent Punjab 1952	102	0	0
3 per cent Madras 1952/53	100	8	0
3% U.P. 1952	100	8	0
3% C.P. 1952	100	8	0
3 per cent N.W.F. 1952	100	0	0
3 per cent U.P. 1961/66	99	2	0
MUNICIPAL			
3-1/4 per cent 1977	98	13	0
4 per cent B.P.I.	109	8	0
4 per cent B. Municipality	109	4	0
5 % B Municipality	113	0	0
6% B Municipality 1954	112	0	0

Art Silk Yarn

	Bombay Sept. 23.		
120 Ready Japan	6	7	0
150 Ready Japan	6	7	0
120 Ready Italy	6	6	0
150 Ready Italy	6	6	0
2/40 Staple Sept.	7	3	9
2/40 Steaple Oct.	7	3	6

Final quotations were as under:

Ready Silver	182	8	0
Ready forward	182	8	0
Ready Gold	112	9	0
Ready forward	112	7	0

London Copra Easy

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Copra market was easy under poor demand. Philippines bulk stood nominally at 247 1/2 dollars and Straits Dutch East Indies fair merchantable delivered weight was offered at £101 both per ton c.i.f. September/October shipment. Ceylon was unquoted.

The Cocoanut Oil market was quiet. Straits in drums was quoted at £154. Straits in bulk at £152, Ceylon in drums at £158, Ceylon in bulk at £155. All sellers per ton c.i.f. October/November shipment.

AMERICAN MARKETS

ACTIVE TRADE BUYING IN N. Y. COTTON

Wall Street Steady With Rails In Demand

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.

Prices advanced sharply under the leadership of far distants on renewed Commission House buying based on continued talk of high loan rates next season. Prospects of a large 1951 crop which could be easily absorbed owing to the current tight supply situation together with scarcity of offerings.

Active trade buying was centred on the current crop partly based on further unfavourable crop advices and smaller current crop ideas. Eventually prices reacted partly reflecting hedging against CCC cotton, profit-taking and increased liquidation in near October before the first noticeday on Tuesday. In the afternoon trading slackened and the trend was irregular with trade buying of nearbys and additional scattered demand for far distants meeting hedging and profit-taking.

Sales against purchases of CCC cotton were light and estimated at only 5,000 bales. Attracting attention was the Washington report that the department of agriculture denied rumours that price controls on cotton were under consideration. Finally the market rallied on renewed active trade demand and short covering. The market closed firm with sales at 275,000 bales.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS
NEW YORK

October	.....	41.05
December	.....	40.97
March	.....	40.98
May	.....	40.67
Middling Spot	.....	41.96

NEW ORLEANS

October	..... bid	40.94
December	.....	40.79
March	.....	40.80
May	.....	40.55
Middling Spot	.....	41.00

New York Cotton December highest 41.03 at 10-33. Lowest 40.83 at 11-31.

Wall Street Market

NEW YORK, September 22.

Rails led a bull stock market to further gains this morning with the composite average at a new twenty year high in fairly active trade. Inflationary influences and the continued good flow of business reports or prospects remained the chief bullish influences. Gains of fractions to one dollar or more were registered with buyers favouring rails, leading steels motors, aircrafts oils, chemicals and mining specialities. New York, Chicago and St. Louis featured rails with an 8-1/2 point gain. U S Smelting was up a further point to a new high of 51-1/2.

At noon the averages were industrials 227.33 and rails 68.23. Numerous bulls relaxed their efforts in the afternoon after having pushed the composite market index to a twenty year high. The ensuing week-end profit taking made only a small dent in most sections and the final hour found the market still showing gains mostly up to one dollar. Specialities had a good day with oil properties in particularly steady request. Profit-taking made further inroads in late dealings and the market finished with mostly fractional advances. The market closed steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

American telephone and telegraph	150-1/8
Amerex Holding Co.	35
Anaconda Copper	35-7/8
Chase National Bank	38
Firestone Tyre	72 1/2
General Electric	47-1/4
General Motors	95-3/8
Ingersoll Rand	74
International Nickel	34-7/8
National City Bank	44-5/8
NY Central Railroad	16-3/4
Sinclair Oil	30-5/8
Socony Vacuum	23-3/4
Texas Co.	74-7/8
Union Carbide	48
U S Smelting	50-3/8
U S Steel common	39-1/4
Western Union	41-1/2

Total number of shares which changed hands during the day 2,510,000.

Highest and lowest U S Steel trading prices were 39-1/2 and 39-1/8 respectively.

N. Y. Silver Sales

NEW YORK, Sept. 22

Open market demand was brisk and more than 350,000 ounces were sold at unchanged 73 cents per ounce.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Commission House Selling

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.

Prices declined under the leadership of soyabeans on commission house selling attributed to favourable Korean news and uncertainties over price controls. Favourable weather in the grain belt and prospects of an increased movement of soyabeans and spring wheat to the market were additional depressants. Exporters reported slow demand for with buying a cargo of maize while Portugal was expected to purchase one million bushels wheat against recent ECA allocation of around two million dollars for that purpose.

CHICAGO GRAINS
September 2.18-3/4.
December 2.24-3/4.
March 2.28-7/8.
May 2.28.

New York Pepper Firm

NEW YORK, Sept 22.

The market was firmer, reflecting higher Indian advices and resumption of buying interest. Spot was 2.00 cents, late September arrival 1.90, October arrival 1.85. United States imported 16,586,330 pound weight black pepper during January to July compared with 14,814,620 in the same period in 1949.

Following are today's closing prices: Spot 2.00 asked. Old and New Contracts: Sept. 2.35 Oct. 1.80 Nov. 1.80 Dec. 1.75 Jan. 1.60 Feb. 1.50 all nominals White spot 3.10 nominal.

London Pepper Inactive

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Trading was inactive. Black Lampong September shipment, nominally at 12sh 6d, white Muntok at 18sh. 6d shipping weight with offers of white Sarawak at 19sh. delivered weight per pound cif basis ports. Malabar afloat was firmly held at 1.550sh. and September shipment at 1,425 sh. per hundred weight cif United Kingdom.

London Stock Exchange

LONDON, Sept. 22.

2-1/2 per cent British Consols £72.

3-1/2 per cent Conversion Loan 1961 £96-1/16.

4 per cent Funding Loan 1960-90 £102-5/8.

3-1/2 per cent War Loan on or after Dec. 1, 1952 £95-9/16.

Chartered Bank of India £9-9/16.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank £82-1/2.

National Bank of India £32-5/8.

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 8,690.

Paris Stocks Steady

PARIS, Sept. 22.

Sterling issues featured forward dealings particularly Rio Tinto, certain Kaffirs, Diamonds and Coppers which recorded substantial gains. French colonials, mines and certain food stocks also firmed but the main domestic list moved only slightly. Business was more restricted on the cash market. Japanese loans lost some ground in a section almost devoid of interest. French Rentes were also ignored and movements vague.

Brussels Bourse Quiet

BRUSSELS, Sept. 22.

Airlines were mostly quiet. In forward dealings leading colonials were firm while rubbers recorded limited advances. In cash dealings, there were a number of irregular sections. Collieries, however, were well maintained while some electricities gained slight ground. Where losses were recorded it was usually as a result of profit-taking after substantial advances were made in the recent sessions.

INDIA ASKS FOR MORE JUTE

Request To Pakistan

KARACHI, Sept. 23 (PTI): India has requested Pakistan to supply more jute within September 30, 1950 in addition to the quota agreed upon at the last Indo-Pakistan Trade Conference, it was reliably learnt here today.

Under the agreement, Pakistan was to supply India eight lakh bales of jute by September 30 this year.

A spokeman of the Commerce Ministry said that Pakistan had now "almost completed the supply of ful quota to India".

The same spokeman added that "we not only hope to supply the entire quota by the end of this month but also expect to give India more jute within the period".

SPECULATIVE LIQUIDATION IN COTTON

New York Weekly Review

NEW YORK September 22.

Prices early eased rather sharply under increased hedging and speculative liquidation set in motion by favourable Korean developments and prospects for a large cotton crop next season. Values recovered well at times under trade buying for mill and export account but continued to melt under intermittent flurries of hedges against C.C.C. cotton.

Some traders opined that a sudden termination of the Korean conflict would end the current boom in textile buying and reduce the domestic consumption which is tentatively estimated at 10,000,000 bales for the current season against 8,870,000 last season. Others, however, believed that end of the war would have only a temporary impact on the market pointing out that slackened domestic cotton goods buying would be countered by increased raw cotton exports. In connection with the export situation an C.C.C. official was credited with predicting that cotton shipments abroad for the first year, which began on July first, will be slashed 25 to 30 per cent. from last year's volume owing to the tight supply situation in the United States.

It was said that the reduction would be for all exports including E.C.A. financed cotton. In the meantime, the C.C.C. confirmed an additional sale of its 1948 pooled stocks indicating that only about 1,170,000 bales remain unsold from its original total of 3,800,000. However, it is believed that the C.C.C. reports are late and that more recent sales have lowered the stocks to somewhat under a million bales.

EAST BENGAL JUTE CROP

Final Forecast

DACCA, Sept. 22.

The following is the third day of the final forecast of the jute crop from East Bengal:—

(Figures-areas ar ein acres).

Eastimated yield in bales fourhundred pounds each.) Noakhali district: This year's revised licensed area 25845 acres.

CROPPED AREA: 20045. Estimated yield:—60515 against last year's licensed area 29615. Cropped area: 21400 and yield 27865.

JESSORE DISTRICT: This years revised licensed area: 61865. Cropped area: 48620. Estimated yield: 166860 against last years licensed area 87310 cropped area 77385 estimated yield 204610.

DINAJPUR DISTRICT: This year's revised licensed area 70300. Cropped area: 63990 and estimated yield 167655 against last year's licensed area: 111390. Cropped area: 95730 and yield 201610.

FARIDPUR DISTRICT: The year's revised licensed area: 119715. Cropped area: 113815 and estimated yield 401190 against last year's licensed area: 136940. Cropped area: 105900 and yield 243630.

Amsterdam Exchange Firm

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 22

Consistently firm conditions prevailed on the Stock market with prices for the most part closing at their best levels. Bear covering was said to be the reason for this end of week firmness and it even offset arbitrage offerings of certain prominent issues.

Making Of Bradman

REFLECTIONS ON 'FAREWELL TO CRICKET'

FOR reasons which will appear, a powerful bond has always existed between Sir Donald Bradman and myself, and when he omitted to send me a complimentary copy of his 'FAREWELL TO CRICKET'—well, well, he is doubtless a busy man—I thought that the magnanimous thing was to buy it. I have now read it from first to last, and that is more than I can say of all the books which I feel it my duty to buy or borrow, writes C. K. Allen in "The Spectator."

Let me hasten to explain, however, that this is not going to be either a review or one of those King Willowy cameos. I have not the literary genius for that sort of hing. I have followed cricket keenly all my life, but I have always been under the prosaic impression that it was a game. When, however I read some of our more accomplished cricket 'litterateurs', I percieve that it is really a kind of mystic sacrament, or tribal rite. or lyrical ballad, or Trojan epic. Well, epics always bored me, probably because I suffered too much from them in youth, and I would rather keep them out of the playing-fields (Waterloo notwithstanding). I admire and envy good cricketers, but it is fifty years since I regarded them as demigods. I also admire good writers (and I could name some) on a good game, but when they go all literary, in what D. H. Lawrence used to call the "would-be" manner. then, I confess, I begin to yawn.

No, this is not a deathless contribution to the cricket saga, but merely a trifling reverie, I trust of the "thought-provoking" kind, on what I admit is a well-worn theme—namely, the strange contrasts and chances of the human lot. For, as you shall learn, Sir Donald and I started from much the same point, and yet it cannot be denied that our careers have diverged considerably. I dare say that I regret the difference more than he does. I rather fear, indeed, that he may not even have noticed it.

Of course, I started rather earlier than he did. Sir Donald was born in 1907. Years before that I was sitting, for the moderate half-price of sixpence, on the famous Hill of the Sydney Cricket Ground watching great matches in the midst of the toughest guys—known in those days as "larries"—and the most expert and vociferous barracks that Australia could produce. Had I that dithyrambic gift which I have mentioned I could tell of stirring encounters seen from that Olympia; of R. E. Foster's 287 on a vicious wicket; of the bowling (to be alliterative) of Barnes, Bosanquet, Blythe and Braund; of that match, which Sir Pelham Warner must remember vividly when the barrackers, impatient of delay through rain, bombarded with bottles (and there were many bottles among them!) the concrete cycle-racing track which then encircled the Sydney ground. But I will not be tempted.

My point is simply that, in one sense and with all modesty, I have a knowledge of the game which Sir Donald can never claim, because he never saw Trumper and Duff and Noble and Hill and all those brave ones who lived before Agamemnon. He certainly never captained any of those matches, as I and my disreputable friends frequently did from the Hill.

He may claim, with some plausibility, a rather more extensive practical experience of the modern development of the game; but as for that, it is notorious that cricket is not what it was in 1907, simply because, as all my generation will agree, nothing is what it was in 1907. That, of course, is what is wrong with the world.

Similarities

Biographers will not fail to notice striking similarities between us. Thus, we were both born in Australia. Even though about a thousand miles separated our birthplaces, we both undoubtedly have the international status of dinkum Aussies. Again, we both played on the Sydney Cricket Ground. True, I played once, as a schoolboy, and made a dashing 15 not out, before about a hundred people, while he played oftener and made rather more runs before somewhat larger crowds. But neither he nor anybody else can rob me of the glory of my first and last appearance on that incomparable arena. Feet that have once trodden the turf of the Sydney Cricket Ground can never, believe me, be the same feet again—and you may interpret that how you will.

What biographers will not know, and that is why I am telling them, is the extraordinary similarity in our early training in cricket. This is Sir Donald's account of it:

"At the back of our home was an 800-gallon water tank set on a round brick stand. From the tank to the laundry door was a distance of about eight feet. The area under-foot was cemented.... Armed with a small cricket stump (which I used as a bat) I would throw a golf-ball at this brick stand adn try to hit the ball on the rebound. The golf-ball came back at great speed and to hit it at all with the round stump was no easy task. To make my game interesting I would organise two sides consisting of well-known international names and would bat for Taylor, Gregory, Collins and so on, in turn. The door behind me was the wicket, and I devised a system of ways to get caught out" (and bowled, Sir Donald—were you, even then never bowled?) "and boundaries."

The Contrast

When I read this I stared and gasped. I make no accusations, but this promising young batsman was merely plagiarising. Why, this was exactly how I served my apprenticeship in cricket! Well, not EXACTLY. I admit some slight differences. There, certainly, were the tank and the brick base, though my wicket was not of concrete but of asphalt. My ball was derived from tennis, not from golf.

Young Bradman was evidently schooling himself for fast bowling, and I agree that to hit a Larwoodian golf-ball with a stump—to hit it at all, much more to hit it for four—was no mean feat in itself.

On the other hand, my bat, being an old, discarded and warped walking-stick, was thinner than a stump, and I consider that my bowling methods were subtler. According as the tank was Barnes or Bosanquet or Trumble or Howel, I varied the pace and pitch and made frequent changes of bowling (being, of course, captain of both sides). In my opinion, this required just as much skill as young Donald's high velocity stuff, and more variety of stroke-play. I remember that many of the deliveries of Bosankey (as he was affectionately known to me and many other Hillmen) were particularly tricky. I also adapted my batting with more 'finesse' than my rival seems to have shown.

When I was Trumper or Duff, I remembered my responsibilities as an opening batsman and played with a combination of exquisite grace and studied caution; when I was J. J. Kelly or Cotter—known sloggers—I went for sixers, and sometimes had to recover them from the gardens of neighbours, who did not seem to appreciate my prowess. My best hit off Bosankey broke a window at a remarkable distance, and the match had to be abandoned pending a rather painful inquiry by the Board of Control.

The sole disadvantage of my oval was that the off-side boundary was only about three yards' distant from the wicket, while the leg-side field consisted of the whole garden. It was therefore difficult to score on the off—though I developed an ingenious system of doing so—and all my really pretty scoring strokes were to the on. I became particularly adept in a sort of scythe-like leg sweep which I have never seen in any other batsman.

I am convinced that if Sir Donald had had my training in legplay he would have made light of body-line bowling.

The great advantage of this type of cricket is that one is simultaneously captain, batsman, bowler and umpire, and therefore must possess a profound knowledge of all branches of the game—except, perhaps, fielding, which, however, being done by rose-bushes and other well-placed flora, is practically infallible. Umpiring requires not only vigilance but the highest qualities of character. I was always strictly impartial, to the point of sternness, frequently gave myself out l.b.w. and never disputed my own decisions. All the more remarkable, therefore, is the circumstance that I won all my matches, which is more than Sir Donald can say.

And now I come, at last, to my moral reflection on these strange coincidences. Here are two young Australians, both enthusiastic and ambitious in cricket, both trained in almost identically the same way. One becomes world-famous the Nonpareil. The other—well, if there is an Australian Wisden, you will not find his name there. Strange, is it not?—and how unfair! Still, there are compensations. Sir Donald may have gone further than I did in the game, but I will never admit that he was a better all-round cricketer than I was in those great unsung Test Matches of yore.

HANDY FOR A GOOD USE!

Domestic equipment is still rather short on the Korean war fronts. So an American private makes good use of a spare tin helmet as a footbath—for his weary feet.

SANS DIGGING

In his one-acre garden in the Yorkshire mining village of Middlecliffe, 72-year-old examiner Arthur Guest has fulfilled a gardener's dream. He has evolved a no-digging system which not only works but is paying handsome dividends.

So successful are his methods that gardeners from many parts of the country have been visiting his land to gaze enviously at his outsize broad beans, onions, carrots, peas and other vegetables. For Mr. Guest has been quietly running his no-dig garden for nearly four years, although some people thought him a crack at first.

He will tell you that his method is no secret. He's taken the backache out of gardening by a simple method based on the well-rotted vegetable compost which he places around the seeds as they are set and at intervals as they grow.

The compost not only nourishes the soil and kills weeds before they can ruin crops, but it encourages worms which aerate the land. Seeds are sown into the compost layer, and if weeds show signs of flourishing they are promptly smothered with a mulching of sawdust. And Mr. Guest never, never digs. His ideas are being tested by horticultural experts who declare that results achieved compare well with those obtained by more—normal methods.

A wealthy clergyman called one Sunday upon his favourite nephew, who hoped one day to benefit under the cleric's will. Upon arrival he was informed by the nephew's wife that her husband was at the golf club.

"Oh, so he plays golf on a Sunday, does he?" he inquired in tones of displeasure.

"Oh, no," replied the wife, doing her best, "he wouldn't think of going to the club on Sunday to play golf — he just goes to drink."

TOO MUCH NOISE!

AT a Government acoustics research station just outside London scientists are studying the nature of noise and new methods of neutralizing and pacifying strident sound waves. For the first time the experts are making and testing new tools for tranquility—silent road drills, models of noiseless railways, sound-absorbing paving, and even anti-clatter restaurant trays.

Experiments carried out on successive generations of rats show that continual noise retards their growth by 10 per cent, and shortens life by a decisive 6 per cent.

In the special test chambers of the National Physical Laboratory it was found that ordinary tasks, such as sewing, typing and writing, called for 20 per cent more nervous energy under noisy conditions than during normal quiet. Brain pressure readings showed that a sudden door-slam actually raised brain pressure four times.

Amid the din of a Lancashire cotton mill not long ago groups of workers were fitted with earplugs of rubber and gold-beater's skin. They were so hardened to the clatter of the looms that they had learned to lip-read, yet output improved by 8 per cent.

Then the noise-fighters walled the weaving shed with absorbent plasters, cushioned the machines with a rubber sub-floor and gave each loom a separate screening wall of pressed seaweed.

Nearly all construction jobs can be hushed claim the scientists, and tomorrow's railways may be quieter than car travel. To illustrate this, a section of London's Underground has become a silence zone. As soon as trains enter it they seem to run into a cushion of quiet. The sound-reflecting steel and concrete walls of the tunnel have been lined with spongy asbestos felt. As much as 80 per cent. of the sound loses itself in the sponge holes. Carpeted with cork, the floor of the tunnel absorbs 40 per cent. more sound than before.

Our Delhi Letter

From Our Correspondent

DELHI IN SOVIET AIR-STRIKE ORBIT

Foreigners Plump For Visit To Leh

NEW DELHI looks empty without the Cabinet Ministers. The week has been unspeakably dull. The economy drive still remains the principal topic of discussion. The Finance Secretary Mr. K. R. K. Menon is going strong. At least he wants to show some results to his Chief, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, when he returns from London next month.

The co-operation offered by Ministries could be judged from the following record of the proceedings of the Standing Committee for Education with its Minister, Maulana Azad, in the chair:—

"A Memorandum on the establishment of a Secondary Education Commission, involving the total expenditure of Rs. 2,24,000 during the current and the next financial year, was considered. It was noted that a budget provision of Rs. 1 lakh for this purpose during the current financial year already existed and the balance would be provided in the next year's budget. Dr. Deshmukh objected to the proposal on the grounds of financial stringency and the likelihood of the State Governments not accepting the Commission's recommendations. After prolonged discussion, Dr. Deshmukh withdrew his objection and the Committee approved of the Memorandum unanimously. It was suggested that a person representing the interests of the Federal language should be included among the members of the Commission."

Same Old Story

"The Committee considered a Memorandum on the Social Education Scheme for the rural areas of Delhi.

Speaking from experience of a similar experiment in Social Education in Madhya Pradesh, Dr. Deshmukh considered the expenditure as sheer waste of money which the Central Government could ill-afford to spend at this juncture.

He was not, therefore, in favour of the proposal. After considerable discussion Dr. Deshmukh withdrew his objection. The proposed scheme involving a total expenditure of Rs. 13,14,000 in three years, including an expenditure of Rs. 5,20,000 during 1950-51, for which budget provision already existed, was approved. It was suggested that foreign experts on Social Education should be invited through the agency of UNESCO and some Indian workers in Social Education should be sent for training and observation to such countries, as had made striking progress in this field of education. Some members of the Committee thought that parties of Social Education workers should use means of travel in rural areas which were familiar for psychological effect and the results of this experiment should be carefully studied."

"The Committee considered a scheme involving a net cost of Rs. 1,27,000 recurring and Rs. 6,11,000 non-recurring during a period of three years, for the introduction of B.Sc. and B.T. classes in Home Science in the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi. Dr. Deshmukh did not object to the scheme as such but said that it could be easily postponed till the finances of the Central Government showed an improvement. After some discussion Dr. Deshmukh withdrew his objection, and the scheme was approved by the Committee."

"The Committee regretted that the total amount provided for Education in the curren year's budget was meagre and inadequate for meeting the requirements of the country. It was resolved that this amount should be at least doubled next year so that beginning could be made in the implementation of a national programme of Education."

Why Foreign Import?

Following is the text of a letter, the Staff of the Bengal Engineering College has addressed to the Prime Minister:—

"We some members of the Staff of the Department of Metallurgy of the Bengal Engineering College, Sibpur, lay before you and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research the following facts for consideration at their meeting and hope they will be decided very seriously and carefully.

We are very much astonished to learn as metallurgists that a very young French scientist is being appointed as Director, National Metallurgical Laboratory. This man is just about 30 years of age with no experience whatsoever in industrial research or practical experience in metallurgical industries. Besides, he is a Ph. D. in Physics and not in Metallurgy. He has just taken his degree in Fundamental Research in Physics and he is not at all an experienced man for such a high position of the Director of Metallurgical Research Laboratory where industrial research will have principally to be carried out for the industrial development of India.

It is not known why such a raw graduate should be selected by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar. There are plenty of experienced metallurgists in India knowing Indian conditions and have also taken Doctorate degrees of foreign universities. In Sibpur College too, there are some who are more qualified than the new young French Scientist.

Even in the National Metallurgical and Physical Laboratories there are many Indians who are much more qualified.

Demand For Inquiry

India is very unlucky in losing Dr. Sacks. Because Dr. Bhatnagar quarrelled with him and could not have his way in appointing staff and other things. So, he has now selected a young man who would listen to Dr. Bhatnagar in every way but India's fate is doomed. We do not at all know why Dr. Bhatnagar should take fancy to Foreign Scientists. Are they more qualified than our experienced Indian Scientists? Please ask Dr. Sir C. V. Raman. We want open Enquiry."

Of course an enquiry, open or closed, is an impossibility. In any case Dr. Shanti Sarup Bhatnagar's eleven National Laboratories plan is having serious repercussions on the Indian Universities. **The scales of pay fixed by Dr. Bhatnagar being in keeping with** the status and position of India and its National Laboratories, the University teachers are drawn to the National Laboratories, leaving their students to their own fate. In other words the human material, which in due course is expected to do research at the National Laboratories is left to second grade teachers who will produce second grade research scholars. The question is whether the Indian Universities could not be subsidised with half the expenditure to the tax-payer to undertake research?

The Essentials

Secondly, did the Education Ministry consider the repercussion the scales of pay fixed by Dr. Bhatnagar would have to the University teaching? According to Government, presumably, palatial buildings and costly equipment are the only requirements of research.

It may be news to the inaugurators of National Laboratories that the most fundamental discovery since the war, namely the discovery of a new elementary particle, called the II-meson was made in Britain with the use of photographic plates and microscopes although the United States had several times the amount of elaborate and costly scientific equipment.

Special equipment may aid research, but it can never replace ability, imagination and skill of the scientists, who carry out the Research.

A notable example is provided by one of the biggest and most celebrated laboratories in the United States where workers failed to recognise the creation of a new particle until a scientist trained in England in a new technique happened to come to the laboratory and work there.

Reversed

Finally, while the design of buildings for laboratories has advanced considerably in the last few years in the manner in which the various services like electricity, gas, compressed air, etc., are provided to the laboratory and also in the flexibility of partitioning the space, permitting a re-arrangement of the rooms to suit varying requirements, nevertheless these advances are not indispensable necessities for scientific progress, although they may facilitate research and save time and labour.

The first priority in scientific planning in India must, therefore, be given to the development and training of scientific personnel, the next priority to the provision of the necessary equipment, while the provision of suitable buildings must take the third place, while in India the priorities are reversed.

If science is to advance in India, the universities must discharge their role of giving a proper scientific education to their students. The level of scientific teaching in the universities in India is deplorably low at the moment, and the standard has fallen during the last ten years. This is due to several causes. First, for economic reasons the universities have continued to increase the number of students admitted to science courses irrespective of the staff available for teaching them and the equipment necessary for their training. Secondly, some of the best scientists in India have today been drawn away from the universities into research institutes or Government posts, resulting in a fall in the level of scientific teaching.

Universities' Role

Research should be an integral part of a university's activity, and the number of staff in any subject should be such as to allow any member of the staff to devote at least half his time to research if he so desires. In general, only those who have contributed to the advance of a subject have a deep enough insight into it to impart a sound knowledge of it to their students. Similarly, teaching, provided it does not take up the major part of a scientific worker's time, has a good effect on his research work in suggesting new approaches to the subject and often in suggesting new ideas. Thus, each of the research institutes which have already been established in India should co-operate closely with a university in their neighbourhood in its teaching activities. Only thus will some of our best scientists, who are at present locked up in research institutes, be able to give off their best to the country, not only by doing their own research but by helping to teach the future generations in the universities. The beneficial effect on universities by such close co-operation will be very far-reaching, for if students have received courses of lectures from those who are leaders in their subject then they will immediately have a standard by which to measure the quality of the lectures given by others, and this in its turn will have the effect of compelling the other teachers in the universities to improve the quality of their teaching.

Soviet Menace

There has been a loose talk of a balanced force. A balanced force can be determined in context of dangers facing India. One danger comes from a chain of air bases Soviet Russia has built on its border. Tashkent is the headquarter of the Red Army of Turkistan and the principal air base of the region. In straight line with it are air basis at Leninabad and Stalinabad. There are three other air basis on the Soviet border bulge, names of which are not disclosed on the map. There are also air basis at Kerki, Bukhara and Samarkand on the one side and Merv, and Ashkhabad on the Iranian border on the other side, all of which are connected by railway with Stalinabad. Good roads connect Stalinabad to Tashkent and to nameless air bases.

And Stalinabad is six hundred miles from Amritsar and eight hundred miles from New Delhi.

This is one danger. How India has prepared itself to meet this danger is not yet known.

Foreigners and foreign missions at Delhi have shown a sudden interest in Leh, it is learned here. Quite a large number of requests from foreigners and foreign missions for permision to visit Leh are pending before the Government. Most of the visitors are supposed to be interested in natural scenery of Leh, which they wish to photograph. Reports also indicate foreigners taking photographs of bridges, railway stations and other objects of strategic importance. This is another danger.

U.S. BILL AGAINST REDS PASSED

Truman's Opposition Voted Down

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23 (PTI-Reuter).

THE HOUSE of Representatives yesterday overwhelmingly overrode President Truman's veto of the Subversives control Bill which he said would "give aid and comfort to those who would destroy us".

The Bill was hurried to the Senate which was prepared to follow suit and enact the law over Mr. Truman's Veto.

There was no debate in the House. Voting started almost immediately after a clerk had finished reading the President's message.

Earlier, the President had vetoed the Subversive Control Bill directed against Communist organisations.

The House of Representatives passed the Bill this week on a 312 to 20 vote and the Senate by 51 to 7. In both cases the margins were well beyond the two-thirds vote needed to override Presidential objections.

The Bill is designed to make the severest attack yet on communism, through a forced registration of Communist organisations and their fronts.

It also provides in an emergency for camps for suspect subversive elements.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The President sent a long veto message to the House which was waiting to override him on the issue.

He called the Bill a measure which would "give aid and comfort to those who would destroy us".

Further, he said, it would help Communists instead of hurting them and "weaken our existing internal security measures".

The Bill would require Communists and leaders of Communist fronts organisations to register with the Justice Department. It would let the Government intern potential spies and saboteurs during wartime and other emergencies requiring use of armed force.

President Truman, in vetoing the Bill said it would require classification of Spain as a totalitarian Government.

As a result, he said, the Attorney-General would be required to exclude from the United States all Spanish businessmen, students and non-official travellers supporting the Franco Government.

The United States Congress sent to President Truman a 4,700-million dollar tax increase Bill to help put the fight against Communist aggression on a "pay-as you-go" basis.

Hindu Social Economy Through The Ages

FIGHT OF LIBERALISM TO COW DOWN FANATICISM

By Dr. RAMMANOHAR LOHIA

THE greatest war of Indian history, the war between the Liberal and the Fanatical in Hinduism, has raged for 5,000 years and more, and its end is not yet in sight. No attempt has been made, as it should have been, to make of this war the loom on which India's history could be woven. Even incidental mention of it is rare and sketchy in books of history. And yet, it is the continuing motive of much that moves in the country.

All religions have in the course of their career suffered from a conflict between the liberal and the fanatical. But with the exception of Hinduism, they split up and have often drawn blood and, after a long or short period of slaughter, succeeded in overcoming the conflict. With Hinduism, a perpetual see-saw between the liberal and fanatical goes on, and while open slaughter has never taken place, the conflict remains indecisive to this day and haze covers up the issues involved.

Mantle Of Unity

Christianity, Islam and Buddhism have all had their schisms. The fanatical elements, what the Catholic faith had at one time accumulated, led to what was then the liberal challenge of Protestant Christianity. But everybody knows that the Reformation led to the Counter-refomation. Catholicism and Protestantism still differ in many of their doctrines, but it would be hard to call one liberal and the other fanatical. If Christianity stays split on doctrinal and organisational issues, the Shia-Sunni schism in Islam relates to a detail of chronology. Buddhism likewise split into the two sects of Heenayana and Mahayana and although, they never drew blood of each other, their differences relate to doctrine and have nothing to do with the ordering of society

Hinduism however, has known no such split. It has indeed continually disintegrated into sects. The innovating sect has as often come back to Hinduism as an additional unit. Doctrinal issues have therefore, never been sharply defined, and social conflicts have stayed unresolved. While Hinduism is as prolific as Protestantism in giving birth to sects, it casts over them all an undefinable mantle of unity such as is secured by the Catholic organisation through the prohibition of sects. Hinduism has thus become a system of expanding exploration as much as it is the hunting ground of the irrational and the fanatical.

Four Issues

Before an attempt can be made to discover why Hinduism has so far been unable to work this conflict between the fanatical and the liberal out of its system, it is necessary to recall the broad differences of view that have always prevailed

On four major and concrete issues those of Caste, Woman, Property and Tolerance, Hinduism has suffered from a perpetual swing between the liberal and fanatical attitudes.

Over four thousand and more years ago, molten lead was poured into the ears of some Hindus and their tongues were pulled out by other Hindus for the Caste System ordained that no Untouchable shall hear or read Vedas.

Over three hundred years ago Shivaji had to agreed that his dynasty would always choose its ministers from among the Brahmins in order to be crowned king according to the Hindu custom. Around two hundred years ago, when the last battle of Panipat was fought and the crown of India passed into British hands as a consequence, one Hindu general quarrelled with another because he wanted to pitch his tent on higher land corresponding to his Caste. Nearly fifteen years ago a zealous Hindu wished to save Hindism by throwing a bomb at Mahatma Gandhi, for he had then set out to destroy untouchability. Until recently, and in certain areas of India to this very day, the Hindu barber would not shave an untouchable Hindu, while he would be only too willing to serve the non-Hindu.

Caste

At the same time two formidable revolts seem to have taken place against the Caste System in ancient times. A whole Upanishad is devoted to the complete and untire demolition of the Caste System. From the nature, tone and compass of attacks made on the Caste System in ancient Indian literature, these appear to belong to two different periods—a period of criticism and another of condemnation. While this question may be left to future investigations, it is obvious that the two bright periods of the Mauryas and the Guptas follow upon a comprehensive attack on the caste system.

But caste never quite dies out. It is at times severely rigid while it loosens during other periods. The fanatical and the liberal continue intertwined in respect of the Caste System, and the difference between any two periods of Hindu history consists in the dominance of one or the other strand.

At the moment, the liberal is dominant and the fanatical dare not become vocal. But the fanatical is seeking to preserve itself by entering into liberal thought.

If it is too late in the day to talk of caste by birth, people are talking of caste by vocation. Even if men will not argue for the Caste System, they rarely act against it; and a climate grows in which the reasoning mind and the habitual mind of the Hindu are in conflict.

Caste may slacken as an institution in some of its forms, but as a habit of mind it has not yet been dislodged. The conflict between the liberal and fanatical in Hinduism in respect of the Caste System threatens to continue unresolved.

The Hindu Woman

While modern fiction has made us aware of the woman alone knowing who the father of the child is, Jabala, 3,000 or more years ago was not herself sure who the father of her child was, and her name is remembered with pride as a truthful woman in ancient literature. In parenthesis, it may be remarked that the Caste System swallowed her up by turning her son into a Brahmin!

The literature of the liberal period has warned us against too close an enquiry into geneologies of families, for like the sources of rivers, they too are muddy. Rape under coercion which could not be fought successfully brings the woman no harm nor dirt, for as this literature says, she renews herself every month. The woman has also the right to divorce and property. While this liberal attitude towards woman prevails in the luminous periods of Hinduism, fanatical periods reduce her to a bit of property to be taken care of by the father, the husband or the son.

At the moment the Hindu woman finds herself in a strange situation, both liberal and fanatical. She finds it easier than anywhere else in the world to rise to positions of eminence. But her claim to a single standard with men in respect of marriage and property continues to be assailed.

I have read fanciful leaflets denying the claim of the Hindu woman to property on the plea that she might fall in love with a man of another faith and so change her own, as if this could not happen perhaps even more frequently to a Hindu man.

That land should not be further fragmented is quite another question and applies both to male and female inheritors, and some way should be found to keep a holding under the permissible maximum intact. As long as law or custom and habits of thinking discriminate between man and woman with respect to property and marriage, the fanatical in Hinduism will not quite die out. The bankering of the Hindu to see in his woman a goddess who never descends from her pedestal opens the most liberal among them to dull and dubious wishes. The fanatical and the liberal will remain intertwined as long as the Hindu refuses to accept his woman as a human being similar to himself.

Property

The sense of property in Hinduism is liberalised by its faith in non-accumulation and non-attachment.

Fanatical Hinduism, however, so interprets the theory of Karma as to give the men of wealth and birth or power a superior status and to sanction as a right whatever exists. The question of property in its present form of private versus social ownership is a recent one. But in its old form of non-attachment versus sanctioned order, it has continually been present in the Hindu mind.

As with the other issues, the Hindu has never been able to carry his thinking on the question of property and power to its logical conclusion. Hinduism has varied both in time and with the individual only in so far as the one or the other concept of property holds primacy.

Tolerance

Tolerance is commonly reputed to be an unfailing feature of Hinduism. That is not so except in the sense that open slaughter has hitherto been abhorrent to it. The fanatical in Hinduism has always tried to establish unity through uniformity, through the suppression of sects and faiths other than the one that was seeking to dominate but such attempts have never achieved success. These have in the past been treated more or less like the antics of little children, for Hinduism until recently was called upon to apply the principle of unity in diversity only to its own sects. The element of tolerance in Hinduism has, therefore, been almost always stronger than the element of coercion.

But this tolerance must be distinguished from a similar attitude of mind which European rationalism has brought into the world. Voltaire knew his opponent to be wrong and yet he was willing to fight the battle for tolerance, for his opponent's right to say what he wanted.

Hinduism on the other hand bases its case for tolerance on various possibilities of what is right. It concedes that doctrines and usages may vary with climes and classes and is not prepared to arbitrate among them.

It wishes for no uniform pattern in the continuees matter **conduct of men's lives not even a voluntary uniformity and what it wishes for is that undefinable unity in diversity which it has in the past so successfully threaded through all its sects.**

Its quality of tolerance, therefore, rises out of the creed of non-interference, out of the belief that variations need not necessarily be wrong but are perhaps different expressions of what is right

Fanaticism And Liberalism

Fanaticism has often tried to impose the unity of uniformity on Hinduism. Its motives have not always been suspect. Its driving power may well at times have been the desire for stability and strength, but the consequence of its acts have always been disastrous

I do not know of a single period of Indian history when fanatical

Continued On Page 27)

Power Politics In Hinduism

"DANGEROUS BUT NECESSARY"

Shoemaker in 'The Chicago Daily News'

My dear Sisters & Brothers.

BALKAN-JI-BARI Akhil-Hind Balak Sangh, the premier All-India Children's Association is making preparations for Silver Jubilee celebrations throughout the country.

I should like to approach all Balkan-ji-bari Workers—new and old—in every part of India to participate enthusiastically in the functions which are being arranged in this connection.

Many of those who were enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari long ago must be enjoying at present a particular position and certain status in life. It would be a pleasure to hear from them and I hope they too will fix up some kind of programme for the occasion, if there is no Balkan-ji-Bari Centre at their place. This will be a fine occasion for them also to start Balkan-ji-Bari Units.

I take this opportunity as well to appeal to such friends as are interested and engaged in Child Welfare work now to join hands with us in strengthening and consolidating this oldest Children's Movement and Organisation in our country. They are requested to communicate with the General Secretary, Balkan-ji Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, "Gulistan" Khar, Bombay 21.

The Annual Children's Day

The Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari—all Units in Bombay City and Suburbs will celebrate the Annual Children's Day this year at the Santa Cruz Balkan-ji-Bari on the 1st October

Members of all Balkan-jiBari units will reach Santa Cruz Railway Station at about 8-30 a.m., and then the following will be the programme:

(1) 8-30 a.m.—Procession from the Railway Station to A. P. School.
(2) 9 30 a.m.—Flag Salutation, by a Balkan-ji-Bari child.
(3) 9-45 a.m.—Meeting: Short stories about Balkan-ji Bari, Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Annie Besant.
(4) 11 a.m.—Proceeding to Juhu.
(5) 12 noon—Lunch and rest.
(6) 1 p.m. Variety Programme.
(7) 3 p.m.—Games.
(8) 4 p.m.—Tea.
(9) 5 p.m.—Dispersal.

If there is heavy rain on that day, the whole programme will be held at the A. P. School.

Balkan-Ji-Bari Materials

I have been asked to announce for the information of the members and workers of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—that the following materials are available at the Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee office, 43 Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay 1:—

(1) Balkan-ji-Bari Badges at twelve annas each.
(2) Copies of the Balkan-ji-Bari Handbook, containing its Rules and Regulations, Hints to Workers and such other useful information, at Rupee one each.
(3) Auto-Educator sets at Rupees thirty each. This Balkan-ji-Bari Games has been recommended by the Director of Public Instruction for use in the primary and secondary schools.
(4) The Children's Charter at one anna each

Gay Boy Helps Himself

Gay Boy was the hungriest of Mrs. Blackbird's four babies. They were her third family this year, so by now there were many leafy hiding-places in the garden. When Gay Boy fluttered out of the nest for the first time, he quickly found shelter among the fruit bushes.

Soon the others had fluttered down too, and had hidden; one among the rhubarb, one among the runner beans, and one among the cabbages.

Then Gay Boy heard his mother crying: "Chook! Chook!" from nearby. So he opened his mouth, and shut his eyes, and waited for her to feed him with grubs, as she had in the nest; which she did, and she fed the others too.

But in a few days, when they became more venturesome and flew over into other gardens, it was harder for the parent birds to find them, and Gay Boy got very hungry. So next time his father cried: "Chook! Chook!" Gay Boy cried: "Whit-cher!" And he was soon discovered and fed.

The others quickly copied him, and got fed too. So Gay Boy decided to call longer to get more attention. "Whit-cher-Chee!" he cried. But soon the others copied that too. So he improved it to: "Whit-cher-chee-chee!"

After a week or so, this didn't seem to make his parents bring him extra food, and he felt he must do something else.

So next morning, when he was hiding under a goose-berry bush because his parents were calling: "Chink! Chink! Chink!" very fast and long and loud, which meant "Danger! Keep Still!" he got the idea.

For just by his foot something was wriggling which looked very much like the grubs his mother brought. So he pecked at it for fun. And he was right! He soon gobbled it down. And now he helps to feed himself.

Colour this picture with your paints or crayons as beautifully as you can and send it with your name, address and age to Dada Gulistan, Khar, Bombay 21, within ten days and he will be glad to publish your name in this your own 'corner',

Forerunners of the Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee celebrations.

Hear! Hear!

What has many rings, but no fingers at all?
This riddle, once told, to my memory clings—
You see it at times when you're crossing the hall—
A doorbell, of course, for that has many rings!

Floating Magnets

An interesting experiment can be carried out with floating magnets. Take five or six sewing needles of the same size and rub the point of each needle on one end of a magnet. Make sure that each needle is magnetised in the same way so that they repel, and not attract, one another.

From a small cork cut a number of discs and through each one push the head of a needle so that the eye just projects. The needles will then float in water.

Put the discs in a bowl of water and they will take up positions at equal distance from one another, forming a regular pattern. Disturb them and they will form different patterns.

Plus And Minus

Here is a little intelligence test you can try out on your friends.

From the groups of figures below the plus and minus signs have been left out. For instance, the first example should read: 6 plus 3 minus 2 plus 1 plus 1 minus 4 equals 5. Give your friends the groups and see who is the first to fill in the missing signs.

6 3 2 1 1 4 equals 5.
4 3 4 2 3 1 equals 5.
6 2 1 3 5 2 equals 7.
5 3 3 4 3 1 equals 3.

Shock For Jock

Cried a thrifty young fellow named Jock,
"This comes as a terrible shock.
I have hunted all day,
And walked twice round the bay,
But I can't find a peppermint rock."

The Heart's Cockles

No doubt you have had at some time or other an experience which "warmed the cockles of your heart," meaning that you felt a sense of comfort or happiness.

The ventricles (cavities) of the heart are sometimes called "cochleae cordis" and the saying has been derived from a corruption of the first part and a translation of the second part.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

The different Sub-Committees appointed for carrying on various duties of the Balkan-ji-Bari Silver Jubilee celebrations are actively and enthusiastically doing their work. There have been certain difficulties in the way, but the members are facing them boldly. A programme of a huge novel kind of children's procession, "Children's Dream-Land Exhibition", Bal Melas, Anand Bazaars, educational film shows, sports, camp fires, and entertainments as well as Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference, is being organised. The work of publicity and propaganda, collections, volunteers, production of Silver Jubilee Souvenir, and hospitality arrangements, is also going on satisfactorily. It is hoped that the Silver Jubilee Celebrations will be a grand success, and an occasion which this country will remember for a very long time.

Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh—is the premier All-India Children's organisation, and every one is most welcome to joint it: Children upto fourteen years as Primary Members, boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen years as Companion Members, and elderly friends above eighteen years offering voluntary service in one of the Units as Associate Members. It is the duty of those who are already enrolled in the Balkan-ji-Bari to introduce it to their other friends. Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. Dada will be glad to receive also your contributions for publication in this "Corner".

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

"GULISTAN," KHAR BOMBAY 21

PERSONALITY OF BIRDS OF PREY

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(Continued from Page 5)

the food and it was dragged along the ground, the hawk plummeted to the earth, grasping the food in its talons. When an English sparrow or European starling got into the wire enclosure occupied by the Cooper's hawk it was snapped out of the air and dispatched with lighting swiftness.

Most young birds, long after they leave their nests, are cared for by their parents, but many young hawks at a surprisingly early age commence tearing apart the food their parents capture, sometimes while still in their natal down.

For some reason our fiercest and most spirited hawks appear to be the most easily tamed. Often when I climbed to the nest of a Cooper's hawk the young would be lying out on the edge asleep. Aroused by my voice, they would come whistling toward me and continue the display of welcome until sleep again overcame them. As the days passed they became increasingly friendly. On my last visit after the young were feathered and were able to perch on the branches their whistling chatter toward me continued until I had left the neighbourhood.

Whenever I observe a sparrow hawk—or better, an American kestrel—hovering above the fields, I get the feeling I am personally acquainted with that dainty little falcon, the smallest of our hawks. Some sparrow hawks, even though hand-reared from babyhood, resist all efforts to gain their confidence.

One of the closest friends we ever had at our house was Jimmy, a male sparrow hawk. His mate always remained a wild bird but Jimmy's affection seemed without bounds. He watched for our return home, and refused to settle down for the night until he had climbed about our head and stroked our cheeks with his bill, uttering little "purring" noises.

Personalities Differ

Once Jimmy and his mate, normally friendly with each other had a period of disagreement and proceeded to settle their differences by the old-fashioned method. But their long legs and talons seemed to render each other harmless. When one attacked, the other, in a flash, would drop on its back thrust out its feet and grasp the other's talons. In this position they both sat on the ground and the most harm they could do was call each other bad names. Their long legs kept them well separated.

The personality of these two birds, though of the same species, was strangely different. The female dignified, independent, immaculate, typified the traditional falcon character. The other was a thorough rowdy, never took a bath, loved to play, delighted in human companionship, even considering that on your head was the most proper place to eat his dinner.

On the ground three emaciated young redshouldered hawks lay dead. Their nest was 50 to 60 feet up in a high beech. We had had this hawk family under observation for some weeks an the previous weekend there were four young in the nest Such a catastrophe was old experience to me. I suspected the parents had been shot. Strapping on my climbing spurs, I went up the straight limbless trunk and discovered the fourth youngster in the nest half starved. Slipping it inside my shirt-front, I brought it down. On the ground it swung around in a half-circle and then dropped back on its tail ready to defend itself. Its large, keen searching greyish eyes looked out from its downcovered head. Placing the youngster in a paper bag, I took it home.

Though a determined fighter at first, it tamed almost immediately and, after its first meal, seemed to be quite at home and soon learned to feed herself. It grew rapidly and took on the appearance of a large female. With birds of prey the female, as a rule is larger and more powerful, if not more deadly, than the male.

For more than a week her new home was a large box kept indoors. Since a common habit of the redshouldered is to wag its tail back and forth, we named her Wagtail. In the meantime a young marsh hawk came to live with us. The two became fast friends. Wagtail, at least, acquired quite an affection for the marsh hawk, which we named Reddy because of the reddish-brown tone of his feathers. Wagtail was good-natured and distrustful. Distrust seems to be a characteristic inherent in the marsh hawk.

Wagtail constantly peered and peeped into Reddy's face as if trying to engage it in conversation. Then she would run her bill down his wings and over his head and neck. Though seeming to like them, Reddy accepted such attentions with little response. If we took Reddy away, Wagtail immediately went hunting and calling about. When she finally discovered Reddy, Wagtail would rush to him and peep into his face as if telling him with great emphasis how deeply concerned she had been.

With the approach of evening Wagtail would begin to get sleepy, but Reddy never acquired such early-to-bed notions. He retired when it started getting dark and not before. When finally settled for the night, Wagtail would invariably be found with her head resting in the middle of Reddy's back.

While growing up, Wagtail was generally allowed the freedom of the garden where she ran about until tired. When she discovered she had wings she fanned them vigorously. This raised her off her feet and each day she was able to go higher and higher, progressing in a sort of bounding fashion.

She delighted in playing with sticks and stones. Sneaking up on them she would seize them with her talons, then fondle them with her bill before carrying them off in her claws to an old stump littered with odds and ends she had collected around the garden. A sponge rubber ball was one of her favourite playthings. Clutching it in one of her feet, she would hobble about like an old man with a bad leg.

Markedly Individual

As she matured, her observations became increasingly acute. She missed nothing from insects crawling on the ground to birds and airplanes overhead. As she became fully feathered, her youthful "peep" changed to a mature "gazook." When she became alarmed she raised the crest on her head, shook herself vigorously and fluffed out her feathers until she appeared to be twice her normal size.

At last she was a large, powerful bird whose threatening pose overawed any strange dog or cat. But Wagtail's attitude toward our fox terrior was one of friendship. He belonged to the premises. She had grown up with him.

Though the strength of Wagtail was at least double that of the marsh hawk, she always good-naturedly gave in to him. The marsh hawk never thought of bathing until he saw Wagtail splashing around. Then he would pull her out and step into the water himself.

Wagtail loved to demonstrate the strength of her talons by grasping a sponge rubber ball and squeezing it almost into nothing. Play among hawks is all training for the more practical work of mature life. A hawk's feet are both its tools and its weapons, and the claws are as sharp as razor blades.

Wagtail developed many little habits which revealed her personality and increased one's regard for her genius. In wild nature these facets of a hawk's behaviour never could be observed nor could the marked individuality be noted.

It was on toward November that Wagtail discovered she could speak the clear ringing, triumphant language of her species, "Cree, cree cree."

For food Wagtail's first choice was snakes, then frogs and mice. Feathered items she refused entirely.

Late in the winter she began to moult. The small feathers on her breast and underparts fell out first. Then the wing and tail feathers were shed, but the process was slow and she was never minus more than two tail or wing feathers at one time.

When spring arrived she spent much of her time peering into the distance. She seemed to have no trouble picking out objects far beyond the range of human vision. As soon as her natural food was available we left open the aviary door but the aviary, a large flight cage, evidently was her home and it never occurred to her to leave. But captivity seemed to be no condition for a large spirited hawk.

After banding her for identification purposes, we placed her in a large cardboard carton and took her 30 miles away to a wooded tract of wild, rough country. For fully half an hour she appeared indifferent to her new surroundings. Then suddenly she became alert. Her eyes flashed. She became inspired by the reality of her new surroundings. Her inherent wild spirit had taken possession of her. She flew to a perch 100 feet away. Then, with a garter snake which we had tossed to her, clutched in her talons, she sailed down the hillside and across the thickly wooded expanse.—N. N. P.

POWER POLITICS IN HINDUISM

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(Continued from Page 25)

Hindusm was able to give India unity or well-being.

Whenever India has been united and prosperous, the liberal in Hinduism in respect of caste, woman, property and tolerance has always predominated.

The upswing of fanatical fervour in Hinduism has always led to the social and political break-up of the country to the disintegration of the Indian people as a State and as a community. I do not know if all those periods when India was broken up into numerous states and kingdoms were characterised by fanatical zeal, but it is undisputable that the unity of the country took place only when liberal Hinduism held away over the Hindu mind.

This cannot be otherwise. India is too ancient and vast a country. No force can unite it except the voluntary human will. Fanatical Hinduism cannot by its nature mould such a will while liberal Hinduism can, as it has often done in the past. Hinduism, of course, is not a political religion in the narrow sense, a religion of doctrines or organisation. But it has been the eminent medium and inspiration for the great inipulsion of Indian political history towards the unty of the country. The great war between liberal and fanatical Hinduism may well be called a conflict between the two processes of unification and disintegration of the country.

Liberal Hinduism has however been unable to solve the problem completely. Within the principle of unity in diversity lies concealed the seed of decay and disintegration. Not

In his second article Dr Lohia examines the existing mental conflict in the mind of every Hindu. He points out the impact of this "chizophrenia" on politics in India, and points clearly to the "only possible solution."

to talk of the fanatical elements which always sneak into the most liberal of Hindu concepts and which always hinder the achievement of intellectual clarity, the principle of unity in diversity gives rise to a mind which is both rich and lethargic. It is tiresome to watch Hinduism continually splitting into sects, each with its own jarring noises and however much liberal Hinduism may seek to cover them with the mantle of unity, they inevitably produce a weakness in corporate living of the State. An amazing nonchalance comes to prevail. No one worries about the continual splitting, as if every one is sure that they are parts of one another. This is what gives fanatical Hinduism its chance and driving power the desire for strength although the result of its endeavour produces further weakening.

(To be concluded)

Benadryl Relieves Leg Cramps

A report from Dr. Meyer Naide of the University of Pennsylvania Hospital indicates that one of the anti-allergy drugs, benadryl, can stop the often agonizingly painful cramps that attack the legs at night.

Success with the drug in seventeen patients is reported. The benadryl has the added advantage of being safe to give pregnant women who often suffer severe leg cramps and to whom physicians do not like to give quinine or quinidine.

Bertrand Russel On India's Problems

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(Continued from page 6)

the happiness of mankind, and not only for this or that section. We have to become aware of our ideals and to proclaim them. Above all we must learn not to decry certain good things of which the Communists profess to be the champions. If we can achieve all this, the East may in time become as prosperous as the West and the world may be safe from the threat of a great menace."

India's Ills

In my desire to turn the talk to India's problems, I asked what in his opinion would cure this great sub-continent of her present ills, particularly economic.

Sharply came the answer: "I think you will not like my views. I believe and I firmly hold to it that you cannot have your economic problems beginning to be solved until you diminish your birth rate. That is a plain truth. That is the basic cause of your economic troubles. Until you do it you will not get over your poverty. I must say that because India is tremendously populated.

What is your specific suggestion for controlling birth rate? I asked.

With a simle the author of the famous book "Marriage and Morals" said; "Birth rate can very easily be controlled. Look, what has happened in Europe. In England 100 years ago we had very high birth rate as you have now. It was brought down as a result of prosperity and education. Nowadays it is very difficult to have prosperity first and then education. You are to industrialise your counrty, spread education and encourage doctors to spread birth control information as widely as possible. If you introduce these three things, I feel that within thirty years, there will be profound change in India".

Who Can Halt Soviet?

I next elicited Lord Russel's comment on the European situation.

Lord Russel said: "I have a very strong set of opinions about it. It seems to me, as things stand now, if there is a war, there is no possibility of standing against the Russians on the Continent. Russia will overrun Europe up to the Straits of Dover. We ought to do what we possibly can to have forces sufficiently strong to prevent the rush of the Russians in Western Europe. That can never be done without the help of the Germans; it cannot be done otherwise.

"It is desirable that we should reunite Germany and arm her. At least we should work to have a strong neutral Germany. I think this is possible of achievement.

"In the absence of these two alternatives, we have got to rearm Western Germany. This can be quickly done because Western Germany is far more industrialised than Eastern Germany. **We ought to create a force, a mixed force, in Western Germany in such strength that Russia cannot overrun it. It is possible and can be done in three years.**

"To rearm Germany now", he admitted, "meant undoing what has been done there following World War II."

Q. What do you think of 'inside' Russia?

A. Of course in Russia there was no racial inequality, but the people were all slaves of the ruling clique. The intellectual had no liberty of opinion there. People said that there was no opposition in America. Mr. Henry Wallace was an answer to them. "So, do not listen to people who say that America is not good."

Korea

Lord Russel's views on Korea were brief and sharp: "I think it nas been a silly policy to have Korea divided into two", he said but named North Korea as the aggressor.

I was feeling guilty of having made this near octogenarian talk so long particularly after his strenuous air journey. I regretted my doing so.

"Never mind, young man", he said and as we then moved out he again referred to Pandit Nehru.

I asked if he had seen the day's paper which front-paged Nehru's statement on Kashmir. He said he had not. I took up a copy from the bookstall and extended it to him.

"I have no Indian coin with me nor any money at home", the soft-spoken philosopher broke into a witty simle.

"For the present it does not matter" I replied and led him to the lounge.

Books Give Solace To The Sick

INGENIOUS DEVICES FOR CRIPPLED PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL

By Norman Hillson

EVER since the invention of the printing press, reading has been a boon and blessing to an increasing number of people in all parts of the world. The printed word is the basis of modern civilisation. It is the universal means of communication among the nations. It is the high road of world culture. More recently it has been proved that reading can be of immense value in the healing of the sick.

Having in mind the success which has attended the circulation of millions of books to hospitals in the course of the past 30 years, medical men agree that reading can often mark the rehabilitation of hospital and convalescent patients. Books were originally distributed for purposes of diversion But today it has been proved that when they are circulated with expert care and attention to the subject matter they can be of the highest remedial value.

Collection Of Literature.

The vast organisation in Britain of the St. John and Red Cross Hospital Library Service came into existence after World War I. The mounting number of casualties filled the hospitals, and voluntary organisations were formed to collect books for the recreation of the wounded. When the war ended it was decided to continue the distribution of such literature to hospitals in Britain for the benefit of civilian patients.

In the inter-war years the organisers of the scheme faced many difficulties through the falling-off in public interest, but when hostilities broke out again in 1939 a renewed appeal for books in hospitals met with such an enthusiastic response that by 1945 no fewer than 4,000,000 volumes were in circulation. This time the usefulness of books as an auxiliary to medical treatment had become widely recognised.

Librarian's Responsibility

A new type of medical official came into being—the librarian. On his shoulders fell the responsibility of trying to "fit the book to the patient."

It was found that in many cases patients had had no previous inclination for reading of any but the most cursory kind. They had to be stimulated before they realised the ultimate benefit, apart from pleasure, reading gives to the tired spirit.

In cases of long-term convalescence in sanatoria, on the other hand, it became often impossible to keep up with the demands of patients eager to pursue a course of study in a particular subject.

Gradually initial difficulties were overcome, and today the "cure of tooks' is part of the accepted regimen of hospitals in Britain. There are on the average 386,000 patients in hospitals and convalescent homes in Britain and Northern Ireland and in Service Hospitals in overseas stations, but in those hospitals serviced by the St John and Red Cross Hospital Library Department, a suitable book is always available for everyone.

Elaborate Organisation

Such a service demands an elaborate organisation, and most of the 4,000 workers are volunteers. These men and women collect and distribute books. Many of them have become expert at rebinding and repairing damaged volumes. There are 184 book repairing depots, and last year they made good 48,000 books, using 4,000 yards of binding materials.

The provision of reading matter to ordinary patients who are able to use their hands in the normal way presents no great difficulty.

But what of those who are so crippled or paralysed that they cannot hold a book or turn a page? This problem was first successfully overcome in the United States, where an electrically driven "page turning machine" was devised. It consisted of a long thread, with clips fixed on each page, attached to a revolving drum.

The apparatus worked by means of a switch which could be operated by touch. It could be worked by movement of the chin, or pressure of the knees, or touch of the elbow. Use of the hands was unnecessary

Machines On Loan

The St. John and Red Cross Hospital Library Department have no funds available to purchase the machines now being manufactured in England, and these must be supplied by the hospital or individual concerned. The Hospital Library Department have, however, 50 machines of the American type—gifts by well-wishers in the United States—and these are available on loan to hospitals where a St. John and Red Cross Library Service is established.

Then there was the problem of the patient compelled by illness to lie either prostrate or else propped up in bed. In other days they were condemned to long hours of boredom because they had nothing to occupy their minds. The resultant effect on their general health can be readily imagined.

Science has come to their aid with the provision of micro-film projectors which reflect the printed page on to the ceiling or an improvised screen above the head. These devices can be operated by a touch, and the film can be turned both backwards and forwards at will.

Film books have to be made for these machines, and no fewer than 300 works of all kinds are already in circulation through the St. John and Red Cross Hospital Libraries.

Mirrored Words

A device of a young engineer employed by the firm of Siebe, Gorman and Company, of Surbiton, in the English county of Surrey, manufacturers of the artificial respirator, popularly known as the "Iron Lung", has brought reading to the victim of infantile paralysis. His name is Haywood, and he has adapted a series of prismatic mirrors which, when used in conjunction with the automatic page turner machine, reflect the printed page. The book is behind the head of the patient, who cannot see it. The succession of mirrors brings the words in front of his eyes.

And so the "kinder-world-of-books" has been opened to many sufferers and helped them along on the road to recovery.

Voice Triumphs

At the Budapest Zoo in 1937, a Hungarian physician gave a startling demonstration of his ability to hypnotize wild animals, almost entirely by the tone of his voice. Unarmed and unafraid, he entered one cage after another and put into a hypnotic state twelve of the zoo's meanest and most feared animals, which included a surly lion, a bad-tempered swan and a bear that had mauled his keeper several times.

MACHINE TURNS PAGES

A patient in an "iron lung" in a hospital in Britain is here, seen reading a book by the aid of a machine. The machine is electrically controlled and the slightest pressure on a button on a panel by the patient's chin will turn the pages as required.

CHOICE WHILE IN BED

A volunteer librarian wheels a book trolly in a hospital in London and helps a woman patient to make her choice of inter-esting and cheerful reading matter.

BATTLE FOR THE TOOTH

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(Continued from Page 5)

Convention of Kandy in 1815, but to his disappointment, Ethelapola was not made king nor deputy but was soon suspected and deported to Mauritius where the captured king Rajasinha was already kept!

Both the king and his faithless noble died there. The Lion Flag which the Sinhalese now claim as their flag was the flag of the Tamil king, Rajasinha and the first thing which the Ceylonese did on Independence Day was to reinstate this flag in the place of the Union Jack.

Hunt For The Tooth

The palace where this hapless king held court is now the venue of the district court. It is a beautiful wooden structure which even now is most impressive. It is next to the famous Dalada Maligawa or the Temple of the Tooth and near the ruined palaces of earlier kings. But of course the structure for which Kandy is world famous is the Temple of the Tooth or the Dalada Maligawa.

The relic has a history of two thousand years behind it—a history of battles, rebellions, escapades and devoted service. Immediately after the death of Buddha his disciples recovered four of his teeth and one of them was in the hands of the king of Kalinga who enshrined it in a place called Dantapura but later a Hindu king of Patna named Pandu got it by force and tried to destroy it.

Last Resting Place

All his efforts to destroy it failed and finally he became a Buddhist himself. The relic was returned to Dantapura. Later the city was invested by the Jains with a view to get at the relic. The king Guhasiva, therefore, hid the relic in the hairbraids of his daughter Hemamala and sent her to the Buddhist king Mahasena of Ceylon. After many vicissitudes, the princess reached Ceylon in the reign of Mahasena's son Kirti Sri Meghavarna at Anuradhapura and the relic was enshrined there, in a temple. It has been the coveted prize of many invaders, and it was carried away by a Pandyan king but later restored. When the Sinhalese kings took their capital to the southern parts of Ceylon to oe free from the invaders, the relic was also carried away because there was the established belief that the possession of the relic made them powerful and invincible.

So every invader also tried to get the relic to bring down the morale of the enemy. When the Portuguese came to Ceylon they were after destroying this relic. For fear of them a fake relic was kept at Kotte, which they promptly destroyed. The real relic was taken farther south till at last it found a permanent lodgment in the Dalada Maligawa at Kandy.

MOTHER'S MILK IS ANTI-POLIO

Discovery of an anti-polio substance in human mother's milk was disclosed recently by Dr. Albert B. Sabin of the Children's Hospital Research Foundation of Cincinnati.

The nature of the anti-polio substance is not yet known. It is not related to the presence of antibodies, or polio fighting substances, in the blood. When mother's milk containing the substance is pasteurized the anti-polio material is not destroyed.

The substance has been found in every sample of mother's milk so far examined up to five days after the birth of the mother's baby. It is present in 75 per cent of mother's milk from one month to 340 days after the baby's birth.

This anti-polio stuff probably explains why—although polio infection is widespread—there is no paralysis in some regions of the world, such as the Far East, where babies are nursed by their mothers until the age of three or four years.

It also explains why the children who did not get paralytic polio during the outbreak among Canadian Eskimos recently were the babies still being nursed.

Calling the discovery an important lead in polio research, Dr. Sabin said he is now working to find what the substance is and then will try to find some way of making it practically useful. "An anti-polio certified milk," he said half humorously, "is the objective of the research."

It Is A Headache To Cure

DIFFERENT TYPES REQUIRE VARIED TREATMENTS

HEADACHE has probably evoked more varied treatment than any other affliction known to mankind. There are millions of persons who have a headache every week or two, and the cost to industry in lost man-hours or inefficiency on the job is incalculable. It has been estimated, for example, that headache is one complaint of approximately half of all patients who seek medical advice or attention, writes Noah D. Fabricant, M.D., in 'Today's Health'.

Today the diagnosis of headache has become more exact and its effective treatment more certain than ever before. This is partly due to the realization that headache is not a disease by itself, but a symptom of a disease or functional disturbance.

A thorough headache case history will often furnish the examining physician with more clues to the underlying cause of pain than all other procedures combined. He will ask many questions as to the nature of the headache; where it is located, whether the pain is sharp or dull, at what time of day it is worst and whether there is a family history of migraine or high blood pressure. As is true of complaints elsewhere in the body, a person who appears well after years of complaining about a single symptom is less likely to have serious organic disease than one who has recently acquired the symptom. If the patient relates his symptoms accurately, the disclosure will establish significant clues and hints as to where the trouble lies. Where headache causes are obscure, extensive procedures may be required to arrive at a diagnosis. These will include examination of the eyes, blood pressure, blood, urine, nerve reflexes and other factors.

Eye-Strain

Many causes of headache are relatively simple. Headache due to eye-strain, for instance, can be corrected with proper glasses. Probably no other invention has afforded mankind greater usefulness and satisfaction than eyeglasses. They not only help us see better, but also relieve headache, eyestrain, burning, itching and redness of the eyes. These are symptoms that frequently follow a day of close application to reading, sewing or fine work. Though not all headaches are due to eyestrain, the commonest symptom associated with eyestrain is headache.

Doctors know that numerous headaches are due to prolonged contraction of the neck muscles. Some people's daily work causes an accumulation of pain-producing substances in the muscles of the neck and back. A person forced to hold his head rigidly in a particular position may get a headache. Bookkeepers, typists, proofreaders and dressmakers are especially susceptible to this type. They often find comfort in sitting with the head forward, chin in hands.

Treatment for rigid, hypertonic neck muscles consists mainly of heat, and massage. Heat can be applied at home in the form of an electric pad, a hot-water bottle or hot towels, or from an electric bulb with a reflector or an infra-red lamp. Obviously, one must be careful not to burn the skin. Massage, on the other hand, can be administered properly only by a trained masseur or technician.

Nose-Infections

Sinus headaches are the result of an infection of the nose and sinuses. Two forms of sinus disease are recognized, the acute and the chronic. The acute form usually follows the common cold. Pain may be felt over the cheekbones and in the temples, rather than in the nose itself. Sinus headaches are intensified by stooping, exertion, sneezing, coughing and sudden movements of the head. Headaches in prolonged, chronic sinus disorders are usually less severe than those during sieges of acute sinusitis. Actually, chronic sinus disease is not as common a cause of headache as was once believed.

Acute sinus headaches are treated most satisfactorily by conservative measures. Rest in bed, the application of heat and the use of proper nasal medicaments to enable one to breathe freely and to establish sinus drainage are useful.

Ordinarily, headache is allayed by aspirin or by small amounts of other mild, pain relieving drugs. Similar procedures, including irrigation, usually relieve chronic sinus headaches. Surgery is required occasionally.

Migraine

Few complaints can make men and women so miserable, without killing them off, as migraine. Many migraine victims are of a characteristic personality type; they are apt to highly emotional, tense, overconscientious perfectionists. They are usually above average in intelligence and often react strongly to criticism. They worry and take life very seriously.

Because emotional disturbances are one of the exciting causes of migraine, any change from normal activity may set off a chain reaction that precipitates the migraine explosion.

Preparation for a trip or vacation, an unexpected guest, a minor problem that suddenly becomes swollen with exaggerated importance—these provide the reason for a splitting headache.

The migraine sufferer can usually predict an attack because of warning aura. This takes the form of blurred vision, flashes of bright light or dark spots before the eyes. Shortly thereafter a severe headache begins in half the head and spreads over the temple. Nausea and vomiting add to the distress. In a severe attack, paroxysms of intense pain are produced by minimal amounts of noise, a strong light or any external stimulus to which the migraine victim is excessively sensitive.

In the treatment of migraine there are two major approaches: first, preventing or shortening the attacks, and second, lengthening the intervals between attacks by means of proper remedies. Since migraine is a complex disorder, a method that cures one person may not help another. Of paramount remedial importance is regularity in living; regular habits, meals and sleep. Excesses or overindulgences should be tempered, or better yet, avoided. This is particularly true of fatigue.

The Remedy

Perhaps the best known medical treatment for migraine is a drug derived from ergot, a substance commonly employed by physicians to control obstetric hemorrhage.

Some years ago researchers learned that ergotamine tartrate, if taken early enough, would stop headache in a large percentage of people; in others it would shorten the attack. The drug is neither a sedative nor a narcotic, but acts by constricting the widened or dilated arterial blood vessels. It may be taken either by mouth or by hypodermic injection, under the supervision and direction of a physician. As in the case of many drugs, ergotamine tartrate is dangerous if used indiscriminately, and should not be taken by those with high blood pressure or hardening of the arteries. Newer ergot derivatives have also proved effective. These too should be taken only under a physician's direction.

Other drugs are apparently helpful in preventing migraine attacks: glandular preparations in some instances, calcium in others and sedatives in still others. In general, doctors know that all new medical treatments have a certain amount of psychotherapeutic value in this imperfect world of ours. Breathing pure oxygen has been found helpful. However, this is not possible without special equipment in the hands of a technician.

Very often chronic wear and tear on the emotions so taxes the victim that a headache comes on.

The cornerstone of the successful treatment of troublesome headaches of emotional origin lies in the patient-physician relationship. Therapy begins with the very first contact between patient and doctor, is maintained throughout the physical examinations and hinges pre-eminently on the interviews. The doctor must convince the headache-victim that the cause is not an organic ailment.

Additional success is achieved therapeutically when a patient develops insight into the nature of the various factors precipitating his headache bouts. By learning either to avoid trouble or to adjust himself to the unavoidable stresses in his environment, the patient is in a better position to solve his problems himself.

High Blood Pressure

Sooner or later, people with high blood pressure complain of headaches. They ordinarily begin early in the morning and disappear by noon, although some hypertensive headaches last several days. Because high blood pressure sieges are produced by fatigue, worry, excitement and anger, the goal should be equanimity and moderation.

There are a number of sane rules for high pressureites. Do not exercise to the point of fatigue, and stop before weariness sets in. A pleasant pastime is to sleep or doze whenever the opportunity presents itself. As the day goes on, blood pressure tends to rise. For this reason, even cat naps will reduce pressure. Sleep, if it is restful, causes an appreciable fall in systolic pressure. Every pound of overweight requires the heart to pump that much harder. Hence, doctors advise the loss of excess pounds. When consumed in moderation, neither coffee, tobacco nor alcohol will cause increased blood pressure.

A drug called potasium thiocyanate reduces pressure in some people and has proved satisfactory in overcoming a number of hypertensive headaches. The drug may prove dangerous unless a specific dosage is established for the individual patient. An operation for the reduction of high blood pressure appears to have some value. Successful treatment frequently requires a combination of psychotherapy and medicine.

Allergic Type

Medical men have at their disposal several methods for attacking so-called allergic headaches. Food allergy headaches are sometimes almost as severe as migraine. There are known instances in which chocolate, eggs, strawberries or other foods will cause sneezing or an annoying headache. Elimination of the offending items from the diet provides quick and inexpensive relief. Of course if a wife is allergic to her husband, or vice versa, the method of avoidance constitutes a first-class headache in itself! During the last few years, antihistaminic drugs have been effective in a variety of allergic conditions.

Until not so long ago, alcoholism was the subject of more bad humor than serious study. Today, for the first time, the hangover is getting scientific attention. Most drinkers consume alcohol in moderation, but others drink entirely too much. In either case, the morning-after head is a topic of universal interest.

The man or woman with a hangover is thirsty because of dehydration. Therefore it is important not to quench the morning-after thirst with more alcohol, but to drink one or more glasses of water instead. Moreover, the hangover victim may have a bad headache. The best thing to do is to place an ice bag on top of the head or cold compresses against the temples; then take a couple of aspirins, get some rest and keep quiet. When the hangover is accompanied by considerable fatigue, the surest recommendation is a warm bath and lots of sleep

In Children

Headaches in children are as varied as in grownups. Headaches may be anything from "headaches of convenience" to symptoms of eyestrain and brain tumor. By imitating his parents, a young child may quickly grasp the excuse value of a headache as a means of escaping from an undesirable or unpleasant task.

Children often complain of headaches on arising in the morning and after their nap. Such headaches sometimes represent a need for carbohydrates. Because some youngsters utilize their sugar more rapidly than others, there is a greater need for carbohydrates in their diet.

This need expresses itself in headaches and can be overcome by eating sweets.

Acute illnesses commencing with high fever may cause headaches; headaches are often early symptoms of scarlet fever, influenza or pneumonia, and occasionally of measles, chickenpox and even German measles. Headache can be rather severe during the first day or two of mumps. Acute infections of the nervous system—inflammation of the brain meningitis or poliomyelitis—are almost always accompanied by severe headache. An illness such as kidney disease may cause headache, just as in adults.

Aspirin is a safe drug and probably one of the most effective. For the average person, one or two five-grain tablets are all that is required for relieving a simple headache. However, a person suffering from a severe headache or from recurrent or persistent headaches should be under the care of a competent physician as soon as possible.

WHICH OF THEM?

Reprinted in The Washington Post

"One of us is going to settle things for a long time."

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Don't Pass On Baby To Teachers

PARENTS AND POLITICIANS MUST JOIN CRUSADE AGAINST INDISCIPLINE

BY A. K. RAO

INDISCIPLINE, as everybody knows, is abroad in the country. Every one complains of the prevalence of indiscipline. But when you ask: "Who is responsible for this indiscipline?", pat comes the reply, "It is the teacher"—whether it be from the politician or from the parent. It was, again, a parent and social worker the other day that vehemently charged the teachers for all the current indiscipline, disregard for authority, and scant courtesy for age in the country. Discipline is the basis of a stable Society and for obtaining smooth administration of a State, he added. I agree with him that discipline is essential for the all-sided advancement and prosperity of a nation and country. But I protested at the sweeping imputation that teachers are mainly the cause of the prevailing indiscipline noticed everywhere. His reasoning, however, I felt, was illogical.

It is the fashion now-a-days for everyone, save perhaps the teacher himself, to some degree, to blame teachers, that much-neglected tribe—for all the ills in the country. But the politician from the platform and the preacher from the pulpit never fail to parade before the public that 'it is the teacher that prepares the citizens of the future.' When this is said, it is conveniently forgotten that, in the present set-up, the teachers' role in this 'preparation for life and citizenship' is reduced to its minimum. For, a student comes under the direct influence and control of the teacher for a maximum period of about six hours a day. During the rest of the day the student is either at home or elsewhere pursuing such activities as are congenial to his taste, which may conteract the school influences.

Do parents find time to enquire into their children's activities and pursuits? Some parents—educated ones at that—it is exaggeration to say, do not even care to find out the classes in which their children read. Some others, however, are occasionally roused to the stern realities around them, if their boy or girl, unluckily, fails at the annual examination. And then they turn up at the School to "talk it out with the Headmaster." If he is disappointed in his mission—and more often than not he is—then the parent approaches the Educational Inspector, the D.P.I. or even the Minister for Education with a catalogue of 'complaints and charges' against the school and its management, ascribing all sorts of motives to them for "causing the failure of his boy", for are these not "democratic days?". But he would little care to diagnose the reasons that must have led to his son's failure. Parents "do not find time" to see what company their children keep during off school hours and in what activities they engage themselves 'n these hours.

IMMATURE CHILDREN

How often do we not see immature children who can hardly think and act for themselves participating in the activities of such organisations as preach a virulent type of communalism and sow the poisonous seeds of sectarianism and class and caste hatred? Attempts made to wean away children from the influence of such organisations and get them into the non-political and non-communal institution like the Scout Movement have not proved very successful so far.

It is parents, in such a context that should step in and take the initiative and evince a greater interest in the activities of their children outside school hours. Parents should prevent their children from joining any institutions having political or communal colouring—be it a Congress Volunteer corps, Socialist Organisation, R.S.S. or any other 'Dal' or 'Sangh' for the matter of that. Should this be done, the Scout Movement will get the right fillip and sufficient response and could see brighter days again.

The politician too could play his part in inspiring a sense of discipline among children. The politician who had in the past quarter of a century roused the spirit of defiance to foreign rule in the youth of the country by preaching and practicing disobedience to established authority had let loose a wave in indiscipline throughout the length and breadth of the country. And now, even with the attainment of national independence, it is found to be an arduous task to arrest this spirit which seems to have gone into the very vitals of the nation. Even now, but for a few level-headed politicians and sober-thinking leaders of the country, the rest are still pursuing a consistent policy of sowing seeds of discontent and defiance against authority among the youth of the country by encouraging them to 'strikes' and 'satyagrahas'. Do we not notice that often on flimsy grounds and imaginary grievances 'strikes' and 'satyagrahas' are engineered in schools and colleges? If a student is punished or expelled from a school or college for some serious misbehaviour his 'cause' is taken up by some 'Union' or 'Federation' and a strike or a satyagraha follows.

But all this can be set right, if we all work with a will. It would be idle prattle to ascribe the blame to somebody else, and we would achieve nothing thereby and advance nowhere.

Let parents and politicians co-operate with teachers and help in creating the proper climate, the schools will assuredly then turn out well-disciplined, self-respecting, sober-minded citizens. With the emphasis on Social Education now attempted to be given in the school curriculum, the future citizens of the Republic of India, if trained on right lines, will serve the country and people in advancing their onward march to glory. There can be little doubt about it!

WHY U. S. BACKS 'REACTIONARIES'

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(Continued from Page 3)

have known war at its bloodiest and the word "peace" exercises a potent magic over them. The Communists have captured the word and misshaped it into a mask to conceal the expansionist proclivities and activities of the Russian State and its foreign Communist puppets.

The facts, properly explained, would make America the synonym of peace. But the strident anti-Communist Voice of America gives the Communists and their collaborators a golden opportunity to say that America refuses, because it is capitalist, to live amicably with the Communist third of humanity. The stigma of belligerence is thus pinned on America instead of on Stalin's breast where it belongs.

The anti-Communist voice, moreover, can, if beamed homeward too shrilly, become a cry against domestic civil liberties. In this way anti-Communism blunts the weapon that will defeat Communism, for the best antidote to dictatorship is liberty.

(WORLD COYPRIGHT RESERVED)

Shri K. Gopalswamy till recently the editor of "The Times of India" celebrated the marriage of his daughter Smt. Padmasini with Dr. N.R. Srinivasan, M.Sc. Ph.D. of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. The bridegroom is also a free-lance journalist specialising in science subjects, and his contributions have appeared in the Bombay Chronicle Weekly. The marriage was celebrated at Bangalore and messages were received from President Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel and other top-rank leaders of the nation felicitating the couple.

Panorama Of Gandhian Era

REMINISCENCES OF AN ACE JOURNALIST

ALL THROUGH THE GANDHIAN ERA (India 1915-1950), Reminiscences by A. S. Iyengar. Published by Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay. Price Rs. 4-12 (Library Edition Rs. 6-12).

It is a universal truth that between the rulers and the ruled from times immemorial in all nations and climes there exists a CURTAIN—may be of iron or gold, silk or plastic in the latest American style. It is given to a few of the latter to get a full view of what passes behind this curtain separating them from the former. And to a lesser number of people is the opportunity open to interpret—and interpret correctly—what passes, and why behind that inevitable curtain.

Mr. A. S. Iyengar had the exceptional good fortune to be both in Delhi as well at Simla—whenever the Government of India moved there—as the Editor of Reuters and the Associated Press (now the Press Trust) of India. He had contacts with officialdom of the British bureaucracy from the Viceroy down to the subaltern in the Secretariat, who might once in a while spill out some scoop, on the shape of things to come. These contacts were really enviable and were only possible because he was the local boss of the two news agencies. And besides, Delhi being the political Mecca of all Indians—from the Congress and the Muslim League to the Scheduled Classes' leaders—during the pre-independence days, Mr. Iyengar was as familiar with the leaders from the provinces of India as he was with the local (Central Government) bureaucracy. His insight therefore of behind-the-Curtain happenings was unique. And his opportunities were UNRIVALLED. To give an instance: Take the report of the Assembly Bomb (Bhagat Singh and others) Case to the outside world, when the whole assemblage was practically interned for a couple of hours. Iyengar and his colleague who were in the Assembly were able to transmit the report of the bomb incident (it was certainly nothing more than a protest-demonstration looking to the slight damage done) to London before the Government could contact Whitehall—and for the what little details could be gathered London had to read the Reuters' report!

Again during the Indo-British negotiations—since the Cripps Mission to the final stages when the curtain on the political talks rang down—Mr. Iyengar was able to get a clear view of the shape of things to come—and had often a very clear PRE-VIEW. This Mr. Iyengar tried his best in interpreting to the general public through the 'Roy's Weekly', a journal run in Delhi in honour of K. C. Roy, who was the founder of the Associated Press of India

must be able to feel from minute-to-minute (as in the case of the Cabinet Mission's visit to Delhi) the PULSE OF THE POLITICIANS on both sides—the Governmental as well as the people's. And this, with an experience and contacts of decades, Iyengar exhibits to a rare degree. The Wavell episode is dealt with at length in the 'Reminiscences' and does certainly give a better insight into the role of Lord Wavell, the then Viceroy of India, whom probably Churchill used as almost a puppet. Wavell perhaps had hopes of becoming the 'Allenby' of India. But Whitehall, with that enemy of India—L. S. Amery—enthroned there—played a game, which as Mr. Iyengar says, only the Arch-Director of the Orchestra of British Politics—Churchill—may be able to reveal if he writes in his memoirs, on the India episode of transference of power. And one is more inclined to rely on Iyengar's version which had struck many in those days, though on the surface Wavell cut a sorry figure.

With regard to the Indian leaders from Mahatma Gandhi downwards, Mr. Iyengar's depiction of the various episodes is not merely sketched with a supreme sense of integrity but sometimes as in the case of "Supplemurthi" (Satyamurthi) is really humourous, at the same time being tinged with a genuine sympathy for the brave fighter. The ludicrous is brought forth in the antics of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer! And so on. And on.

Mr. Iyengar became under Lord Wavell the India Government's Public Relations Officer. Mr. Iyengar recounts the story of an astrologer's prediction that he would hold a post under an Indian Government—and IT DID COME TO PASS with the transference of power to Indian hands!

And the story of Iyengar's turban during his visit to the Vatican for an audience with the Pope is really funny and raised the question whether the Madrasi turban is a headdress or not—at least in the Vatican.

Crowded with interesting episodes of Indian history for a period of three and a half decades from the pen of one of the ace journalists of India, the compact volume, covering 327 pages, will be highly appreciated by not merely the professional journalist but by the student of current Indian history for the real INSIGHT it gives into the momentous happenings of this almost epic period comprising the better half of the life of the FATHER OF THE INDIAN NATION.

B G L.

Best At His Job

A politician's main qualification is that he must be able to feel the pulse of the country but the chief qualification of an ace journalist is that he

The ex-Queen of Spain once thought of organizing a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in her country. She confided in a high official of the Court

He suggested, most seriously: "The first thing we must do in order to raise funds is to organize a bull-fight for it."